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DECEMBER 1973



Liturgy and Folklore of Christmas



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December 1973

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COVER PHOTO. Cookies shaped in the images and symbols of Christmas have always been a part of the seasonal spirit. The cookies which brighten our story of Christmas were baked by designer Carol Reid and photographed by Dick Mack. They were eaten by John Loretz and Rich Morrison.

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Features



Liturgy and Folklore of Christmas

by Francis X. Weiser, SJ.

In the old Roman Empire it was a general custom to celebrate the birthdays of rulers and other outstanding persons by a special feast of annual commemoration, just as we celebrate Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays in our time. The early Christians, besides keeping the anniversary of Christ's passion and resurrection, and of Pentecost, also honored the nativity of the Lord every year within the feast of the *Epiphany* (Manifestations) on January 6. These "Manifestations" of Christ recalled those special events when He revealed Himself as the incarnate Son of God to humanity (at his birth, at the visit of the Magi, at the baptism in the Jordan, and at his first miracle in Cana of Galilee). Since the actual date of his birth was not known, the faithful celebrated it, together with the other manifestations, on the great holyday of the Epiphany with solemn religious services.

After the Church had obtained her freedom under Constantine (313), the Christian Faith quickly spread all over the Roman world, and the ancient pagan holydays became meaningless. One of these pagan feasts had been the great celebration of the "birth of the sun" (solstice) on December 25. It was a brilliant thought of the Pope to assign this former pagan holiday for the celebration of the birth of Christ who is the true "Light of the World" and the divine "Sun of Justice". Thus December 25 became the Christian feast of the Nativity of the Lord. All Christian churches, both in the East and West joyfully accepted this decision of transferring the commemoration of Christ's birth from the Epiphany (January 6) to December 25. Christmas soon became a feast of such great importance that it joined the Easter and Pentecost celebrations as one of the three greatest festivities of the liturgical year. The council of Agde (506) urged all

Christians to receive holy Communion on the feast. Emperor Justinian, in 529, declared Christmas a civic holiday; and finally, the council of Tours (567) proclaimed the twelve days from Christmas to Epiphany as a festive season. Thus the way was opened for a joyful celebration of the Lord's nativity, not only in the house of God but also in public life and in the homes of the people.

In fact, Christmas became such an outstanding feast that in the sixth century a special time of preparation was introduced which extended from the end of November to December 24. It received the name of *Advent*; and its purpose was to prepare the souls for a devout and holy celebration of Christmas, similar to the observance of Lent in preparation for Easter. Advent, however, was not to be a season of sorrowful penance like Lent, but of *joyful* penance, a loving and sincere cleansing of the heart to "prepare the way of the Lord" for his coming (*advent* means "coming").

The great religious apostles and missionaries who converted the pagan peoples of northern Europe also introduced the celebration of Christmas. It came to Ireland through St. Patrick (461), to England through St. Augustine of Canterbury (604), to Germany through St. Boniface (754). The Irish monks St. Columban (615) and St. Gall (646) introduced it into Switzerland and western Austria; the Scandinavians received it through St. Ansgar (865). To the Slavic nations it was brought by their apostles, the brothers St. Cyril (869) and St. Methodius (885); to the Hungarians by St. Bela (Adalbert, 997).

By about the year 1000, all nations of Europe had accepted Christianity, and Christmas was celebrated everywhere with great devotion and joy. The period from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries was a time of inspiring and colorful religious services in all churches and monasteries, but also a time in which the most delightful Christmas customs of each country gradually developed. Some of them have since died out; others have changed slightly through the ages; many have survived to our day.

The decline and suppression of Christmas in England. With

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the Reformation in the sixteenth century there naturally came a sharp change in the Christmas celebration for many countries of Europe. The very soul of the feast — the sacrifice of the Mass — was abolished or supplanted by a mere prayer service and sermon. The Holy Eucharist disappeared, and so did the liturgy of the divine Office, the sacramentals, the ceremonies, the veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of the saints. Gone were the public processions and pilgrimages, the religious traditions and symbols in the homes. In some countries, all that remained of the once so rich and glorious feast was a dry service of prayer and sermon on Christmas Day. Although the people kept one or the other custom alive, the deep religious inspiration was missing. Some sects, however, including the German Lutherans, preserved a sincere devotion to the Christ Child and kept Christmas, as best they could, in a truly spiritual way.

The worst attack against Christmas happened in England when the Presbyterians and other sects (commonly known as Puritans) came to power in the seventeenth century. They were grimly determined to suppress Christmas altogether, both as a religious and popular feast, because they would not admit any holyday that did not fall on the "Sabbath" (i.e. Sunday). All church services and civic festivities were forbidden; December 25 was appointed as a day of penance and fast. Anyone who observed Christmas at home or in the church was liable to arrest and punishment. Christmas was called "anti-Christ Mass, idolatry, abomination," and similar terms.

When finally Christmas returned with the restoration of the Monarchy (1660), it was actually a "new" Christmas. The fine old traditions of religious observance in the family had disappeared from the homes of England. What remained was a worldly, shallow feast of amusements and reveling. Instead of the old carols in praise of the Child of Bethlehem, Christmas was observed with dancing, fun and rollicking songs in praise of "plum pudding, goose, capon, minced pie and roast beef." Yet even in these substitutions for a feast that once had been so deeply religious, the spirit of good will and generosity to the poor prevailed in the English Christmas celebration.

The Puritans brought their misdirected zeal against Christmas to America, where it persisted far into the nineteenth century. It is hard to realize now, but in New England Christmas was outlawed; the colony of Massachusetts decreed a fine of five pounds for anyone who would go to church on the feast. Until 1856 Christmas Day was a common work-day in Boston, factories and shops remained open; and classes were held in public schools as late as 1870. Pupils who stayed at home to celebrate the holyday were severely punished, even shamed by public dismissal.

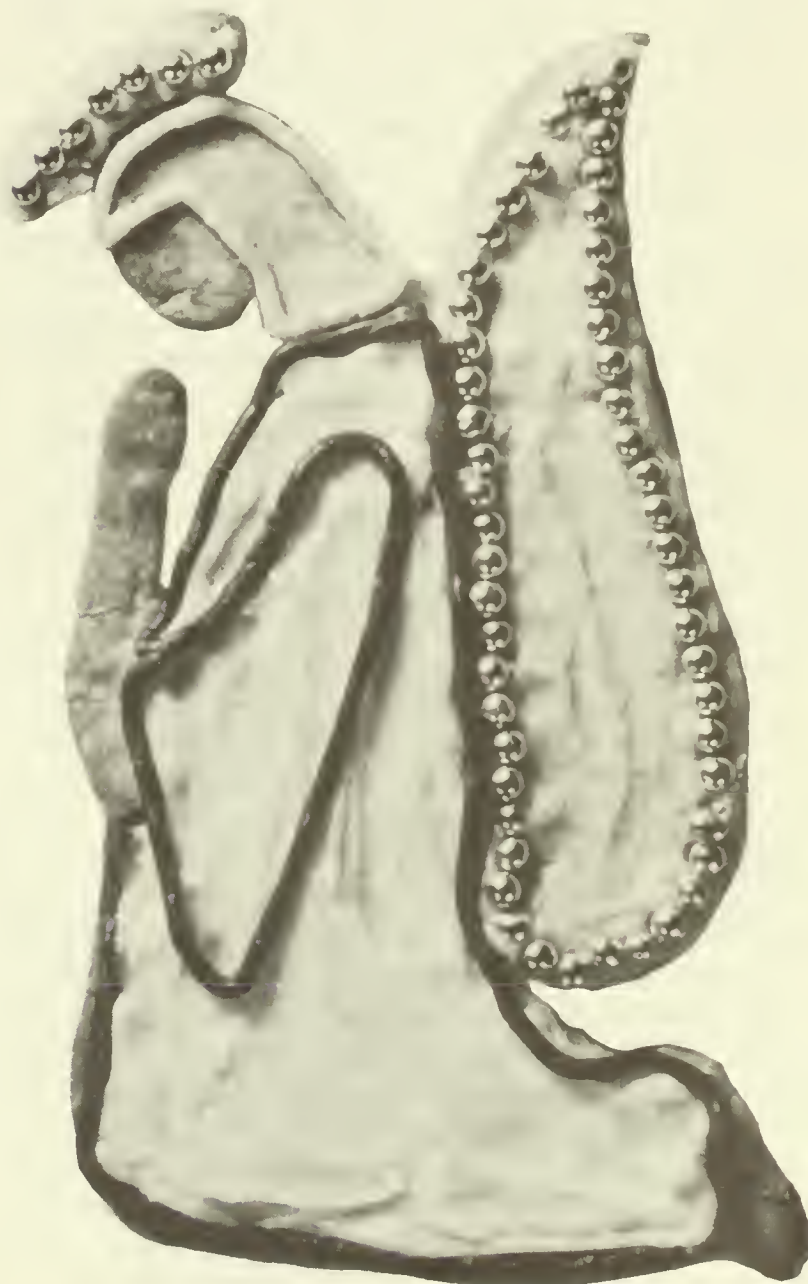
The Irish people for centuries were deprived of their beloved Christmas customs through the religious and political persecution by the English authorities; but they kept the very soul of the feast alive through their loyalty to the Catholic faith.

Christmas revives and comes to America. It was not until the European immigrants, above all the Germans and Irish, arrived in large numbers toward the middle of the last century that Christmas in America began to flourish and slowly develop into the charming observance of our time.

The Germans brought their beloved Christmas tree. They were soon joined by the Irish who introduced their ancient custom of putting lights in the windows. The Latin countries and the Catholic sections of Central Europe had never given up their traditional Christmas lore. As their people came to the New World, they too contributed their treasures of Christmas observance, bringing with them religious carols and hymns, the Christmas crib and many beautiful customs.

Even in England, where the singing of hymns and carols had been suppressed by the Puritans, a slow revival occurred. Some new religious carols were written in the eighteenth century and eventually became favorites of the English people. The most famous of them are "While shepherds watched their flocks by night" (1715) and "Hark the herald angels sing" (1780.)

All Catholic immigrants to America, of course, brought the ancient features of religious celebration; the three Masses on Christmas Day, attendance at midnight Mass, and the obligation of abstaining from work on the great Feast day. It was not long until their neighbors, charmed by these inspiring innovations, followed their example and made many of those "new" customs their own. Thus, after the middle of the last century, a growing enthusiasm from people of all faiths swept the Puritan resistance away. A revival of deeper and richer observance took place in most of the Protestant churches. One by one, the best old traditions were lovingly studied and became practice.



Catholics and Protestants co-operated in a sincere effort to restore the beauties of a truly Christian celebration of the Lord's Nativity. From the East coast this glorious "American Christmas" observance spread all over the continent. The day itself was established as a civic holiday and has become one of the most popular feasts among the American people.

Celebration in the Liturgy

Advent. Since the High Middle Ages the religious meaning and message of Advent has been explained by liturgical experts as preparation for the threefold Coming of Christ: 1) A grateful commemoration of his visible appearance as our Savior at his birth in Bethlehem; 2) A joyful, and at the same time penitential, expectation of his present coming at Christmas, through grace in the hearts of men; 3) A prayerful, humble anticipation of his future coming at the end of time, when He will appear in glory to "judge the living and the dead." Thus the liturgical orations and lessons mention all three aspects: Some clearly reveal the purpose of joyful preparation for Christmas, while others treat of the end of the world with a note of salutary fear and admonition to penance; still others remind us to prepare our hearts in a spirit of prayer and sacrifice for the graces of the Feast.

The Eastern Churches do not keep a season of liturgical Advent services, but most of them observe a prescribed fast that usually begins about the middle of November.

Advent closes with the Christmas Vigil on December 24. An atmosphere of joy and expectation pervades churches and homes. For the last time the traditional Advent devotion is held in the family with prayer and song, before the exultation of the great Feast bursts forth in the service of Vespers and other liturgical solemnities of the Holy Night.

Christmas. A liturgical custom that reaches back to the early centuries of Christianity is the celebration of three Masses on the Feast of the Nativity. It was originally reserved to the pope alone, and did not become universal until the end of the first millenium, when this privilege was extended to all priests. As the texts of the Roman Missal show, the first Mass honors the eternal generation of the Son from the Father, the second celebrates his incarnation and birth into the world, the third his spiritual birth, through love and grace, in the hearts of men. According to the contents of the respective Gospels, people came to call the first Mass "Angels' Mass", the second "Shepherds' Mass", and the third "Mass of the Divine Word."

There are no special liturgical ceremonies other than the three Masses and the festive divine Office. The feast, however, is usually celebrated with great splendor and solemnity in all churches. The color of the liturgical vestments is white, in token of its joyful and consoling character.

The ancient Jewish custom of celebrating the greatest religious feasts of the year for eight days was accepted by the apostles and devoutly continued in observing the high Christian feasts. Thus the feasts of the Christian Pasch (Easter) and of Pentecost lasted through eight days. It seemed only fitting to provide Christmas with the same distinction of a liturgical "octave." During the octave of the Nativity, however, the Church also celebrates feasts of special saints: St. Stephen on December 26, because he was the first martyr for Christ in the New Testament; St. John the Evangelist on December 27, because he was so close and



dear to the Lord; the Holy Innocents on December 28, because they were killed by King Herod on account of the new-born Savior. Finally, the Sunday during the Christmas Octave is dedicated to the honor of the Holy Family, Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

Epiphany. The Greek Church on January 6 celebrates the baptism of Christ in the Jordan. In the Western Church this day is devoted to the celebration of the manifestation of the Magi at their visit in Bethlehem. (The eastern Churches commemorate the visit of the Magi on Christmas Day). Both in the East and West it is a great feast and holyday of obligation; in the United States, however, it is now celebrated on the Sunday nearest to January 6.

In the Middle Ages popular devotion turned also to the Magi on the feast of the Epiphany. This was quite natural, since Christ manifested himself to them as the divine Savior-King of the Gentiles as well as of his own people. Thus the faithful began to venerate the Magi on this day. The authorities of the Church did not prohibit this cult, and Epiphany acquired the popular name "Feast of the Three Holy Kings" in many countries.

For the Eve of the Epiphany the Roman Ritual provides a solemn blessing of Water with the instruction that it should be distributed to the faithful, to be devoutly used by them in their homes, and for the sick ones. There is also an Epiphany blessing of *Homes*, to be made by a priest with prayers, sprinkling of holy water and liturgical incensing of the house.

Customs, Traditions and Folklore

It would be impossible to give a detailed or complete

description of all the Christmas customs within the frame of this article. A short explanation of the American customs, familiar to most of us, should suffice.

Advent Wreath. This charming symbol has but of late found its way into America, yet it spread so rapidly that it is already a cherished custom in many homes. It originated in the sixteenth century in eastern Germany and was accepted by both Catholics and Protestants in Central Europe. It is, exactly what the word implies, a wreath of evergreen twigs; fastened to it are four candles standing upright, representing the four weeks of Advent. During dinner, or at the family devotion, one or more candles are lit according to the respective week. The traditional symbolism of the Advent wreath reminds us of ancient times, when humanity was "sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death" (Luke 2:79); when the prophets, illumined by God, announced the coming Redeemer to the people of Israel; and when the hearts of good people stood in flame with the prayerful desire for the Messiah. The wreath itself symbolizes the "fulfillment of time" in the coming of Christ, and the glory of his birth. (The wreath is an ancient symbol of victory and glory).

Advent Lights. The Christmas season has always been a "Feast of Lights" in the liturgy of the Church. The symbol and thought of light dominates the observance of Advent, Christmas and Epiphany. The sacred texts speak of the "true light of Christ," the "mystery of his light," of the "splendor and brightness of his coming," and "the new light poured upon us."

This symbolism of the liturgy occasioned many beautiful light customs. People put garlands of lights in front of their homes during Advent, or candles in the windows. In most cities and towns the main streets are illumined and decorated with symbols of the season. We should not call them "Christmas lights" but "Advent lights"; they remind us to prepare our souls for the feast of the Nativity. Only on December 25 do they become Christmas lights.

One point has to be stressed in our time if we truly wish to observe Advent. Modern commercialism has introduced the abuse of starting the Christmas celebration as early as Thanksgiving Day, of displaying Christmas symbols through all the weeks of Advent, and of presenting Christmas music on radio and television a whole week in advance of the feast. The spirit of Advent, a spirit of prayerful penance and meditation, is utterly absent from these displays. Christmas does not start until the evening of December 24. Only then it should rise like a glorious sun before the eyes and hearts of our children with all its wonderful symbols and customs. But the untimely anticipation of "Christmas during Advent" robs the feast itself of a joyful and radiant celebration. No wonder many people get "sick and tired" of this commercialized Christmas celebration long before the feast is drawing near.

Legends of Holy Night. Popular traditions ascribe to the night of Christmas a hallowed and mysterious note of wondrous goodness. A spirit of peace and joy prevails over men and nature. Many of these legends are still alive today. The cattle in the stables are said to fall on their knees at midnight; so do the deer in the forest. The bees awake from sleep and hum a beautiful melody in praise of the divine Child; but only those can hear it who are dear to the Lord. The birds sing all night at Christmas. In the Orient there is

a legend that during Holy Night all trees and plants bow in reverence toward Bethlehem.

Other legends tell of how animals talk like humans at midnight. In central Europe the animals in the stable are said to gossip about the public and hidden faults of those who listen in on their conversation. The power of malignant spirits, of ghosts, witches and demons, is entirely suspended during the twelve nights of Christmas. Shakespeare has made this legend immortal by the familiar lines from Act I, Scene 1 of *Hamlet*:

*Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated . . .*

*The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch has power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time.*

It was an old and consoling belief that the gates of Paradise were open on Christmas at midnight, so that any person dying at that hour could enter Heaven at once. Another legend considered children born at Christmas especially fortunate, and blessed with great spiritual and temporal favors by the Lord.

In many countries of Europe the family celebration takes place on the evening of December 24. The little ones anxiously wait outside the festively decorated room where the parents and older children light the Christmas tree, set up the crib and arrange the presents. The smaller children believe that the Christ Child, accompanied by angels and assisted by the parents, has decorated the tree and brought the gifts. Finally a sign is given with a little bell, the doors fly open, and the children enter; with joyful excitement and marvelous wonder they behold the Christmas tree in all its glory. (The tree is never put up or decorated before the vigil of Christmas.) All the members of the family, gathered before the crib and the tree, pray together and sing a Christmas hymn (usually Silent Night, Holy Night). Then they wish each other a blessed feast and proceed to open their packages.

Another legend claimed that the new-born Savior wants all the faithful to be kind and generous not only to the poor at Christmas but also to the animals. St. Francis of Assisi admonished the farmers to give their domestic animals extra corn and hay at Christmas and to grant them rest from labor, during the holy season. "If I could see the Emperor," he said, "I would implore him to issue a general decree that all people who are able to do so, shall throw grain and corn upon the open ground, so that on this great feast day the birds might have enough to eat."

Santa Claus. Many people think that Santa Claus is St. Nicholas "in disguise." Actually, it is not a disguise but a combination. When the Dutch came to America and established the colony of New Amsterdam, their children enjoyed the annual "visit of St. Nicholas", patron saint of little children, on the eve of December 6; for the Hollanders had kept this ancient Catholic custom even after the Reformation. Later, when England founded the colony of New York in the same territory, the kindly figure of *Sinter Klaas* (pronounced like Santa Claus) soon aroused the desire among the English children of having such a heavenly visitor come to their own homes, too.

The English settlers were glad and willing to comply with the anxious wish of their children. However, the figure of a Catholic saint and bishop was not acceptable in their eyes,

since (being presbyterians) they did not acknowledge the office of bishop; also they did not keep the feasts of saints. They solved the problem by transferring the visit of Santa Claus to Christmas, and by substituting a different "story" of Santa which they took from the ancient Germanic mythology of the pagan god Thor (after whom Thursday is named). It certainly was a stroke of genius that produced such a charming figure for our children from the pages of Scandinavian lore.

The fairytale of Santa Claus will not be abolished easily; nor does it seem necessary. However, Santa Claus should not be allowed to dominate the minds of the little ones at Christmas. The Child Jesus must be the main figure in all their Christmas thinking. Santa may be explained as the "deliveryman" of the presents which the Child Jesus bestows on the children at the feast of his Nativity.

The Christmas Crib. Its use in the present form originated with St. Francis of Assisi. Through his famous celebration at Greccio (Italy) on Christmas Eve, 1223, with a Bethlehem scene including live animals, he made the crib popular. Since then it has been a familiar sight in Christian homes and churches all over the world.

The crib should be a cherished part of the Christmas celebration in every family. It is completely religious in significance, presenting to the children in a beautiful way the central event which we honor on this great feast. The custom of putting up Christmas cribs in the open — in front of churches and even in public places of our cities — originated in America during the first half of this century.

The Christmas Tree. Any attempts to explain the origin of the Christmas tree from the ancient Yule tree or other light and fire customs of pre-Christian times are based on mere guessing and do not agree with the historical facts. It is true, people used to put up evergreen trees at Yule time (December); they still have such Yule trees in sections of Central Europe, side by side with the Christmas tree. The Yule tree, however, is an ancient symbol of nature's continuing life (by refusing to shed its green garment while all other trees "die" in the winter). It has never borne any lights or decorations.

The Christmas tree, on the other hand, is completely Christian in origin; and, surprising as it may seem, its use is quite recent. The first description of the Christmas tree with all its familiar features is given in a German manuscript of the year 1605. From Germany it spread through Central and Eastern Europe, and, about 1840, to France and England. The German immigrants brought it to America towards the middle of the last century. In spite of the official suppression of Christmas in New England, its use spread rapidly in the United States and in Canada. America has added a new feature to the traditional use of the tree. It was in Boston that the custom originated (in 1912) of setting up lighted trees in public places. This custom found its way to Europe after World War I, where it became quite general shortly before World War II.

The Christmas tree is a combination of two religious symbols from medieval days. The first is the Paradise Tree (a fir tree hung with apples) of the ancient mystery play presenting the Biblical scene of man's original happiness, and of his fall and expulsion from Eden. Second is the Christmas Pyramid, a wooden structure put up in the homes on Christmas Eve, bearing candles as a symbol of Christ,



the Light of the World, and decorated with glass balls, tinsel and holly twigs, bearing on top the Star of Bethlehem. About 1600 these two objects were combined, The Paradise tree served henceforth as Christmas pyramid. In addition to the apples it now bore also the decorations of the former wooden pyramid (candles, colored glass balls, tinsel, the star on top and the crib at its foot). This combination took place in Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, towards the end of the seventeenth century.

The Christmas tree does not belong to the Advent season but to the twelve days of Christmas. In keeping with its religious origin and symbolism it should proclaim in radiant beauty and quiet solemnity the very message of holy liturgy which has inspired its origin: that Christ is the "Tree of Life" and the "Light of the World." The glittering decorations indicate His great glory. The fact that it is evergreen is an ancient symbol of eternity.

The Lights of Christmas. Both in the Old and New Testament the religious use of lamps and candles has always been symbolic of prayer, adoration or veneration, a token of faith and love, of joy and celebration. Thus our Jewish brethren observe a great "Feast of Lights" every year on the eight days of *Hanukah* (in December) to commemorate the dedication of the temple (164 B.C.) after its desecration by the pagan king of Antioch. The institution of this feast is described in the books of the Maccabees (I, 4:52-59 and II, 10:1-8). The Gospel of John mentions it too (in 10:22).

The liturgical usage of lights was, quite naturally, retained by the early Christian communities, and continued ever since. From the first centuries a burning candle represented Christ the Lord — the Easter candle, for instance. Very soon the faithful adopted this practice also in their homes. At Christmas, a large candle symbolizing the Lord used to be set up in the house on the eve of the feast and kept burning all through the Holy Night. This custom is still practiced in many countries: among the Irish, French, Poles, Ukrainians, Russians, etc.). In South America the candle is placed in a lantern with pictures of the Nativity decorating its sides. In Germany the Christmas candle was "split up" into many smaller candles, as we now have them on our Christmas tree.

The tradition of placing lighted candles in the windows at Christmas was brought to America by the immigrants from England where it had been a cherished custom for centuries spread among the American population towards the end of the last century, so much so that in recent decades electric candles and lights are used everywhere in private homes and public buildings.

An inspiring sight are the Christmas fires burned on the peaks of the Alps in Central Europe. Like flaming stars twinkling in the dark heavens during Holy Night, burning brightly and silently in honor of the great feast. No one who has witnessed this scene in Austria, Bavaria, or Switzerland will ever forget it.

At Epiphany, a burning candle is carried through all the rooms while the home is being blessed. In honor of the holy king, three youngsters, dressed as the "Three Kings," go from house to house, carrying a lighted lantern in the shape of the star, and singing Epiphany songs.



ly, the Christian faithful have made the Nativity season their most beloved "Feast of Lights" in honor of Him who is born as a Light to illuminate the nations (Luke 1:32). Christmas Gifts. According to the Lord's word — that whatever we have done to the least of his brethren we have done to him — Christmas has always been a season of special charity to the needy and suffering. In past centuries the Christmas alms boxes in churches in cities, towns and villages were opened on the eve of the feast and their contents distributed among the poor. Today, innumerable appeals are sent out by charity institutions and humane organizations, not to speak of gift collections by local civic and church groups, or the personal generosity of millions, practiced quietly and in a hidden way by giving money, the sacrifice and loving care to suffering fellow humans.

It is not difficult to understand why, from early medieval times children were singled out to be the recipients of presents given in honor of the Child Jesus. In fact, only children received Christmas gifts in those centuries; adults did not exchange presents. Also, these "Christmas bundles" consisted of simple things. Here is a list recommended to parents in the sixteenth century: "pleasant things" like candy, sugar plums, cakes, apples, nuts, dolls and toys; "useful things" like clothing, caps, mittens, stockings, shoes and slippers, and "things that belong to teaching" such as ABC tables, paper, pencils, pictures and books.

It was not until late into last century that the giving of Christmas presents and the sending of Christmas cards became a universal practice. It was powerfully promoted by commercial interests until it finally turned into today's oppressive burden that lies heavily on all of us.

New Year's Folklore. The popular celebration on New Year's Eve is called "Sylvester" in many countries because December 31 is the feast day of St. Sylvester, the pope who ruled the Church at the time of Emperor Constantine. Besides the traditional reveling in our modern cities, many ancient customs are still practiced among various nations. In Spanish-speaking countries people eat twelve grapes at midnight, one at each stroke of the tower bell. In Central Europe the new year is greeted with the cracking of whips, shooting of rifles and mortars, and with banging and clanging noises at home.

Sylvester Night is one of the great nights for all kinds of traditional oracle games to find out what the year will bring. Spoonfuls of molten lead are poured into water, and the fantastic shapes of the congealing metal are supposed to reveal or symbolize events of the future.

As a token of good luck and prosperity, pork is eaten in many countries. The Hungarians serve roasted piglets on January 1. The French Canadians have their traditional pork pie. Roast pork graces the table in most sections of Central Europe on New Year's Day.

The Old Roman practice of giving presents on New Year's (strenae) has survived in France, and so has the name *etrennes*. In Spanish-speaking countries children receive their presents on the feast of the Epiphany (January 6) — three men impersonating the Magi (Los Tres Reyes) bring the gifts to the house and hand them over to the little children in a delightful, dignified ceremony.

An old tradition in most countries of Europe was the festival of the "Kings' Cake" (Drekonigskuchen, Gâteau de Rois) which was baked on Epiphany in honor of the Magi and eaten at a special party on the afternoon of the feast. Often a coin was put in the dough before baking, and the person who found it in his slice was "king" or "queen" of the feast. People who were well-to-do also contributed a generous donation in return for their piece of cake; this money, called "the gold of the Magi," was afterwards given to the poor. The custom of the Kings' Cake is still practiced in sections of France, French Canada and England.

Thus closes the happy, joyful season of Christmas. On January 1 the decorations are taken down, the Christmas tree cut into pieces, is burned in the fireplace or as a bonfire in the open. The crib is dismantled, the ornaments and figures are packed and stored away. As a "Farewell to Christmas" parents and children sing a last carol and thank God for all the graces and joys of Christmas time.

Coming Through the Back Door: Children's Theatre in America

by Donald Shandler

The arts, particularly theatre, have not fared well in America. Less than three percent of the adult community attends even one performance of a legitimate drama each year. And while it is agreed that theatre concerns itself with important human experiences — experiences relevant to the behavior that define our life roles — in truth Americans do not go to the theatre. The search for an audience, the chronic problem of American theatre, should not begin with adults; it must begin with children. The large foundations which support so much of the theatre activity of regional repertory companies and Shakespeare festival theatres, are turning to support performances of plays that either take drama to students and children or bring the child and students to the theatre. In bringing theatre to children everyone gains and nobody loses. Children's theatre is an asset to a growing American theatre tradition.

Somewhere in almost every childhood memory, there is at least one experience with this exciting world of children's theatre. Images of *The Emperor's New Clothes*, *Rumpelstiltskin*, *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, or even *Amahl and the Night Visitors* occasionally float through the mind. A fourth grade class presents a play to the entire school with home-made costumes and make-shift scenery. Or the Junior League or PTA sponsors a play which brings a professional company of actors to town. Then again, the children's theatre experience may have been limited to one scene selected from a frequently read story that was dramatized in a small classroom with only the barest hints of a costume — a paper crown or magic wand made from a school ruler. The point is each of us has been exposed to some form of children's theatre, sophisticated or primitive. Unfortunately in most cases this experience faded into a faint memory without ever having reached its potential. The importance of this only partially fulfilled moment is quite significant — for many feel, especially this writer — that producing plays for children is probably the most important asset this country has to develop a truly popular American theatre tradition.

In order to understand fully why something seemingly so basic as putting on a play for children has such importance, it is necessary to step back — to take a basic overview of children's theatre and its component parts. A formal definition of children's theatre is quite simple: a group of people, children or adults, working with a formal play-script and a trained director, rehearse and produce a play for an audience of children. The production will frequently include scenery, costumes, make-up, lighting — all of the trappings of theatre. A major objective of the production company is to produce the finest play they are capable of — and this usually involves rigorous rehearsal and talented direction. But this definition in itself would be of

minor significance if we did not step back and look at the thrust — or dramatic impulse — that underlies this whole venture. For "putting on a play" has a great deal more to it.

Whenever a play is produced — a simple play for children in a small and poorly equipped elementary school auditorium or a quarter-of-a-million-dollar Broadway drama — it is a testimony to civilization. For the theatre experience from ancient Athenian Greece to contemporary Off-Broadway has always been one of the most important marks of the ascending path of civilization. For 2,500 years the sophistication of a culture has been measured by the art it produced; and the art of the theatre has always been the one that illuminates the bedrock of human experience. We sometimes forget that through the play and playwright from century to century men have sought to communicate important ideas about themselves through the means and materials of theatre. Music, dance, dialogue, and movement have all been component elements of the theatre experience. It has been an art form more three-dimensional than the painted canvas, more fluent than the frozen sculpture, and more penetrating than the written words.

"Putting on a play" takes on special meaning with children because it is a natural activity for them. Unlike "adult theatre" in America, which unfortunately appears an unwanted, strained, cultural appendage, theatre for children is an organic extension of their lives. Even a casual observation of children at play in a neighborhood school yard during recess will reveal the ever present role of drama in their lives. Young children frequently make little or no distinction between the present and the past, nor between the real and imagined. Creative "playmaking" is a natural daily activity for them. The adult who eavesdrops on the school yard recess will find the child creating numerous imaginary friends who "act out" very real roles. Unfortunately it seems that pressures to "grow up" to the "adult" world and a concern for academic advancement force the child to relinquish the healthy courtship of imaginary friends in imaginary worlds. Contemporary educators, psychiatrists, and even captains of American industry are coming to realize that in order for that "adult" to perform his or her role in life well, a proper balance of physical and intellectual development with imagination is necessary. And it is in the area of children's theatre and its sister art forms, creative dramatics and movement, that dramatic plays can be nurtured.

The growth opportunities that children's theatre offers are unlimited — they can exist on both sides of the curtain. Children can not only go to the theatre and see plays performed, but they can become part of the production and actually perform in the play. We frequently forget how fundamental a human experience it is to act-out a scene. The child who acts in a production of a children's play must use his voice, body and emotional resources to create a role. As an actor portraying a character he must understand what makes the character tick, what motivates him to do what he does, to respond to the social consequences of the

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Bringing out the best in children with theatre.

situation in which he is placed. This simple appearing "acting-out" is a far more complex and meaningful defining of life roles. It matters little whether the child's character is Peter the Wolf, The Stolen Prince or The Master Cat; he must still seek an understanding of the behavior of that character in the situation he must confront dramatically.

There are many critics of American education and American theatre who cry out for relevance. Education must be relevant. Theatre must be relevant. And those who criticize children's theatre argue that there can be little value in dwelling in Never-Never Lands when very real problems will confront the child at maturity. These same critics question the need for adventure. The purpose of drama. They ask for clinical explanations of the relationships between a child's imaginary world and his real world. Quite obviously they are missing the point. Education and children's theatre both share, in common, the desire to help the child learn how to be flexible, resourceful, to learn the ability to adapt to change in society.

Children's theatre appears to go beyond just entertainment (certainly a most important element in its own right), to provide the child with numerous learning opportunities, to meet basic psychological needs. But it has a value or benefit that is often overlooked. Good children's theatre is one of the best ways to build future audiences.

The American children's theatre companies

We have talked about plays, audiences, benefits and rationales of children's theatre, but where is the mainstream of American children's theatre activity? The fact is that there are more than 700 groups who regularly produce children's plays in America. (On an international level it is estimated by ASSITEJ — International Association of Theatres for Children and Young People — that ten million children attend a children's play each year.) The Children's Theatre Conference of the American Theatre Association indicates

that among these groups can be found companies located in colleges, high schools, community theatre groups, service organizations, private studios, museums, and foundations. While the quality of the shows varies considerably from brilliant to mediocre the thrust of the overall movement is quite impressive.

In fact, some of the finest theatre in the country is children's theatre. Several exemplary companies deserve special mention. First, The Paper Bag Players, located in New York, is one of the most active children's theatre groups. It has distinguished itself artistically in addition to making an important social contribution. Since its founding in 1958 it has performed in the Guthrie Theatre (Minneapolis), the Smithsonian (Washington, D.C.), Carnegie Music Hall in Pittsburgh, and the Baltimore Museum, to name a few locations. The company is also known for having spent a large part of its time giving free performances in public schools in economically deprived areas. As you might imagine from the name of the company, the members make their costumes and properties from found objects, corrugated cardboard, lamp shades, and paint cans.

A second company that I am most impressed with by first hand experience, is the Children's Theatre Company of the Minneapolis Institute of the Arts. Directed by John C. Donahue, who also writes, designs, and choreographs, it can boast playing to more than 77,000 children a year. The level of sophistication of the company has been reflected in its ability to perform *Hansel and Gretel* (in German) to a matinee audience of children and, the same evening to perform *School for Scandal*, to an adult audience. This theatre company was awarded a three year, \$250,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Another company deserving special mention is the Little Theatre of the Deaf. This company of children distinguishes itself by converting a physical handicap into an asset. For they explore the true potential of theatre by bringing new

dimensions to space, silence, and color. And while a large concentration of children's theatre companies are found in the eastern part of the United States (Prince Street Players, N.Y.C.; The Boston Children's Theatre Company; The Little Theatre of the Deaf, Waterbury, Conn.) other companies can also be found, quite easily in Lincoln, Nebraska; Richmond, Virginia; and Spokane, Washington.

The far-reaching scope of the children's theatre movement in America is not limited to companies of amateur and professional actors. Rather it embraces facilities and foundation support. There appears to be a trend toward building theatres specifically for children's plays. The Nashville Children's Theatre, one such example, is a fully equipped 700-seat theatre designed specifically for the unique requirements of the children's audience and children's play. It enjoys the support of a full-time paid director and even a busing service to bring children to the theatre. The Germantown Free Children's Theatre enjoys a new home in the J. B. Kelly school auditorium in Philadelphia designed by James Hull Miller, one of the leading American theatre designers. Foundation money — both state and national — supports these programs. Such funds are used to support programs such as the Children's Theatre Project of the New York State Council of the Arts (a \$200,000 budget in 1971) and, in the same state, the *Summer-on-Wheels Project*.

Creating the Children's play

As children's theatre has accelerated — become a more popular theatre movement — a number of different approaches has appeared. Each children's theatre practitioner has his own view of the ideal children's theatre. But good children's theatre has certain basic ingredients that transcend any one individual's taste. Perhaps the play and its essential characteristics are most important. There are numerous forms of children's plays. First, familiar to most of us, is the traditional play based on an old fable, or piece of folk lore. *Hansel and Gretel*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, and *King Midas and The Golden Touch* fall into this category. These stories are usually drawn from myths of the Middle Ages that are rewritten, or dramatized by a specialist in children's theatre — Charlotte B. Chorpenning is one such important script writer.

Toward the other extreme of a children's play are original plays that evolve from the improvisation or experimentation of a group of children working with a creative dramatics leader. The children take a theme or idea and "try on" various situations and scenes until a unified sketch and then a play evolves. There are, of course, numerous versions in between — musical, historical, and modern plays. The play, however, takes on unusual importance not so much because of its particular genre, or style, but rather because of its specific content — the thoughts, situations, ideas inherent in it.

More specifically, the children's theatre playwright seeks to go beyond colorful costumes, scenic tricks, and musical accompaniment to unlock an exciting discovery process. The children's theatre playwright seeks to enter the core of the child's world. He does this by selecting incidents that are arranged and ordered to form the plot of the play. Actually he is creating vehicles for providing children with experience that is relevant to their world and the life they

are now living.

When the Pied Piper of Hamelin leads the children away to a nearby mountainside, or— when the young Prince tries to rescue Rapunzel, what is really taking place is an intimate excursion into the world of the child — hopes, fears, and ambitions are all vicariously created through the vehicle of the children's play. The well-written children's play allows the child to "feel into" the action, to identify with the characters and action before him, and to even perhaps see in the play patterns of behavior that parallel those of his own life. This very description is what happened during the theatre of Ancient Greece and the theatre of Elizabethan England; I feel that children's theatre is making this happen again today.

The next step towards good children's theatre involves taking the work of the playwright, the script, and rendering it in a three-dimensional form — the production. It is in the living theatre, not through the TV tube or movie screen, that the child can make discoveries in a believable and relevant manner. For the theatre is of human scale — real people as actors performing for real people as audience. The children's theatre play, when put into production is a unique phenomenon. The child who enters the theatre to see a children's play is playing a game in which the fundamental ground rule is the willingness to suspend disbelief. And while he generally expects to see characters in settings who will probably talk in a recognizable form of speech — he is far more willing than his adult counterpart to enter a world of fantasy or a world that is not so mechanically ordered that there is no place to dream.

While most everyone's intentions are good, there do appear chronic problems that must be resolved if children's theatre is to achieve its full potential. First, and foremost, while children's theatre can boast 700 production companies actively involved in "putting on plays" the fact is that too much of the work is described as complacent or mediocre. A major reason is that there is not enough competition within the community by "rival" companies to challenge each other's production standards. Too often the children have not really seen good theatre to know they are seeing bad theatre.

Secondly, a good deal of the present children's theatre repertoire can be described as "camped-up." This is to liken it to the dinner theatre's version of a warmed-over Broadway production of *Mame* by a third rate company. One of the recurring appeals of children's theatre producers is for new scripts. "Where are the good plays by the more important playwrights?" they ask. And, lastly, far too often children's theatre productions, whether professional touring companies or permanent resident companies, are forced to produce shows in poor — if not atrocious — theatres. Good facilities, good plays, and good direction are all essential elements.

The future of children's theatre in America is quite bright. Federal, state, and foundation funding appears to be becoming more available to children's theatre companies. Even more optimistically those who pay the bills (particularly state arts councils) are now recognizing the importance of high level, professional status community programs in the performing arts. Unlike England, Germany, and Russia — America has not in the past concerned itself with subsidizing the arts on a serious scale. But, we are a young nation and it appears that our time has come.



Remembering Auden

by Francis Sweeney, SJ

When Wystan Hugh Auden quitted New York last year to live in Oxford he left an apartment that was cluttered with the baggage and suttler of a long literary career. One of the perils of bachelor living, without wifely ultimatums, is the steady accumulation of debris that silts in and erases familiar landmarks. Yet the ruck is sometimes not as disorderly as it seems.

There is a kind of domesticated wildness about his poetry, a brook running underground, a gale caught to turn mills. Every experience was grist, yet his art often drove him (to abandon the metaphor) to a second milling.

Once when he came to Boston for a reading, I said, "you'll read 'Under Which Lyre' won't you?"

"No, I won't," he said. "Sometimes you realize that a poem is a fraud." I protested that the poem rang true for his readers; but he would not read it.

For his first visit we lodged him at the bleak old Beaconsfield Hotel in Brookline; on his second visit at the glossy new Sheraton Boston. Thereafter he stayed with his friends, Louis and Emmy Kronenberger, in Brookline. He was nervous about travel, and preferred the railroad to planes.

When we were waiting in an anteroom while a crowd gathered in the gymnasium, I said, "The Boston audience either arrives early and reads a book, or comes in with a rush at the beginning of a lecture. Shall we begin at about three minutes after the hour?"

"Certainly not," he said. "We'll begin at the announced time." And just at eight o'clock he picked up his books and walked out to the podium.

He stood hunched over the lectern, a tall man in a rumpled dun suit and grey carpet slippers. He read without dramatic emphasis, his voice husky now but clear, letting the poems unroll their music like bolts of tweed and broadcloth. He did not "speak" his poems as Frost did, lifting his forefinger like a schoolmaster, nor rock his shoulders with the meter as Eliot did.

After one reading he said, "I hope there's no reception."

"Yes, there is," I said. We had had receptions on his four previous visits, and I had mentioned it in the correspondence.

"Well, a short one," he said. But he stayed on for an hour, answering questions courteously, his mind elsewhere.

When the mood was on him he seemed to enjoy the adulation and the questions of undergraduate poets. A girl asked him to sign a page in an anthology. He sat down and revised several of his poems, and handed the book back.

Once the wine ran out too soon, and I approached him where he stood in a group, an empty wineglass in his hand. "We've sent out for wine," I said. "It was improvident of me not to have gotten more."

"It was cheap," he said amiably.

One dinner before a reading is bright in my memory. One of the guests was Father Martin D'Arcy, who had been a young don when Wystan had come up to Christ Church. Auden was at his most brilliant and merriest. Around the table we revelled in the rich flow of reminiscence, at the evocation of the boats on the Isis, the running of the Christ Church beagles, the Oxford churchbells ringing their changes on Sunday mornings.

One personage Auden recalled bore the raffish title of "the second wickedest man in Oxford."

"Don't mention his name," Auden said, laughing at his own trace of superstition. "The last time I heard his name mentioned I lost my railroad ticket."

He was generosity itself. (Remembering his going bail for Dorothy Day when she was jailed for refusing to participate in an air raid drill?) He came to Boston College for a minimum fee, even though lecture fees were an important part of his income, because his readings here began in his early years on the lecture circuit.

"Will you return to America?" I asked him last year. "Oh yes," he said. "I'll have to come back."

The reading was planned for February 19, 1974. Perhaps because of fear that this might be his last appearance in Boston, there has never been so much excitement at the prospect of his return. I worried that the hall might not hold the crowd of youngsters from all the universities in Boston who would come to listen and to say goodbye.

He was an original, humorous, patient, completely candid and radically humble man troubled by genius and by an emblematic intelligence. The apparent disorder of the apartment in St. Mark's Place was an emblem too: he knew where everything was. Along the coastlines and harbors of letters, in the present hour's constant labor, and in the life beyond time, Auden knew where things were.

"If (people) think of America as having myths at all, they will come up with the 'myth of American imperialism' or 'the myth that Americans have no culture' . . . But the true American myths are of quite a different order."

A Myth Is As Real As Its Makers

by John Loretz

In a world which gives all the honors to the rational and the scientific, myths are annoyances best handled by debunking them. Theologians debunk the myths in the Bible; historians debunk the myths about man's past; scientists have long since debunked the myths about creation. Even journalists have gotten into the act. Two months ago, for example, *Newsweek*, reporting on the war in the Middle East, in an article typically headlined "A War that broke the Myths," referred to the shattering of the myth "that Arabs simply are not fighters" and "the myth of the Israeli supermen."

The debunking mentality contends that myths are false stories concocted to divert attention from the truth. "The biggest notion that people have," according to Boston College English professor Richard Hughes — a mythicist out to debunk the debunkers — "is that myth is a misconceived idea of the world. At the very least it's a misconception; at the very worst it is used as deceit, trickery or an out-and-out lie by which some people try to manipulate other people. As soon as you start talking about manipulation or conscious deception, you are already talking about anti-myth or pseudo-myth."

The *Random House Dictionary of the English Language* defines myth as "a traditional or legendary story . . . without a determinable basis in fact or a natural explanation . . . An imaginary or fictitious thing or person." The definition of "mythical" reinforces the notion that myths are suspect "without foundation in fact; imaginary; fictitious." Psychologists have even coined the term mythomania, defined as "lying or exaggerating to an abnormal degree."

Hughes, on the other hand, defines myth as "the absolute foundation, the absolute bedrock of the basic patterns of human experience," leaving the lexicographers holding a bag of air. Hughes has recently completed the manuscript of a book on the validity of mythic thought. In *The Lively Image*, he calls myth "the detector of the long, slow rhythms of human behavior that drum beneath the staccato beats of temporality." The dictionary definitions are partially correct. Myth is a traditional narrative and it is certainly a product of the imagination. But far from being fictitious, in the popular sense of the word, it makes contact with some of the deepest truths of human consciousness.

The "myths" of the Israeli supermen and the easily beaten Arabs are instructive as examples of the abuse of the word. Someone, perhaps a cocky Israeli or a disgruntled Egyptian, may once have remarked that Arabs are pushovers. After all, they had lost a war in only six days. As the idea caught on, Israeli politicians and generals realized that they could make

the most out of the story if it could be developed into a full-blown article of faith. So there was no myth after all — simply an abuse of historical fact, a lie.

"Myth is neither more nor less than good history," Hughes said. "It's neither more nor less true than sound science. But it is less likely to be really hurt by the mismanagement that can come into history and science. If you take a pluralistic view of the ways in which you can reach the truth, then history allows you to look at some things in experience, science lets you look at others, economics lets you look at others. There is a great circling host of disciplines, all of which give us a different kind of entry into the truth. I would simply suggest that myth should be allowed into that company. Myth also provides us entrance."

Sorting out the American myths

The Swiss psychologist C.G. Jung believed that each man lives out one of the collective myths of his time. Many of the new mythicists, including Hughes and BC philosophy professor Richard Stevens, SJ, adhere to that belief. It has led them to look for the myths in American life and what they have found would make historians quiver, scientists take refuge in their laboratories and debunkers run for cover under the nearest temple to Dionysos.

"I define myth," Stevens said, "as a narrative story which often involves projection back on a special time and a special place, outside of the time and place of documentable history." Hughes agreed, adding that history has to concern itself with "the actions of men. And actions very often have very little to do with the real core of a man's being. We have to do things out of contingency, we have to do things out of necessity, we do things out of policy, which are in no way reflections of the deepest inner self. And so history and myth are not concerned with the same things."

In their more well-disposed moments toward myth, most people think of the Greek stories and their Roman counterparts. They think of Zeus, Hera, Prometheus, Athene, Dionysos and the like. A few will toss in the myths of Egypt and India for good measure and many will think of the myths of primitive tribes, by which route they will come quickly to the belief of a superior culture that myths are unscientific, irrational ways of explaining things — a belief which paves the way for debunking. If they think of America as having myths at all, they will come up with the "myth of American imperialism" or "the myth that Americans have no culture" or, taking a cue from the feminist movement, "the myth that there are some things that women just cannot do."

But the true American myths are of quite a different order. They reveal ways in which we are governed as a people that many Americans would be quick to deny outright. "One of the postures in which we as a society have allowed ourselves to be led," according to Hughes, "is to accept ourselves as children — to see ourselves living individually in very circumscribed areas of knowledge and information, badly needing a father who does not have these limitations."

The acceptance of this myth, Hughes said, has led to the strengthening of a paternal society. Political leaders are “the fathers and the grandfathers and the uncles” who have been given the decision-making power. “That is clearly a very limited notion of our collective powers,” Hughes said. “According to Jung, in the life of an individual, if your consciousness is a particularly atrophied business, or if there are things which you have suppressed, things which you have sublimated in your own consciousness, the unconscious will continually try to compensate for what you have left out. It will do this in dreams, for instance. It will do this through Freudian slips as they are called, or once in a while some kind of overt behavior which seems absolutely contrary to what we profess consciously.”

Hughes theorizes that the same unconscious compensations occur in the collective life of a country, as well as in individuals. He thinks that many of the social rebellions often dismissed as fads are really these compensating messages — “a kind of counter-myth which operates alongside, continually challenging the accepted collective myth.” One of these counter-myths came right out front in the 1972 presidential elections.

“A very large part of the McGovern strategy was to displace the myth of childishness with the myth of child-like-ness. The great mythic impulse behind McGovern’s campaign — whether he was trying to do this or not — was ‘Let us stop being childish and listening to the fathers and the grandfathers and let us instead learn to be truly child-like. Let us recover our innocence.’ Read his speeches, they are filled with this. He had a great counter strategy and he never pushed it as far as it could have gone.”

There is a pitfall in treating politics to mythic interpretation which should be fairly obvious. One can easily be led by political leanings to give allegiance to either the “accepted, collective myth,” or the “challenging, counter-myth,” thereby missing the point entirely. Neither the conservative nor the radical myth is right or wrong. Often they exist side by side, tugging at each other and vying for dominance, but, as we shall see shortly, one does not have to exclude the other necessarily.

It is easier to see mythic consciousness at work in the popular culture. If popular American culture ever had a myth, it was certainly the frontier. And the Western movie has

of the frontier is a *true* myth; if the act of debunking is a superficial attempt to get around the truth of the myth; then, Stevens asks, “What was America trying to say to itself about its destiny, about its future, in the Western?”

The myths in popular culture

Some of the answers to that question come from another quarter. Herb Ostrach, an instructor in the BC film studies program, has been looking at American films — particularly the Western — as mythic components of American culture. He agrees that the Western falsifies history, but with the purpose of revealing something very true about the frontier experience.

“Historically,” Ostrach said, “the westerner had a combative nature. He was individualistic, democratic. His appetites knew no bounds.” The Western, which is primarily concerned with the character of the hero, “who has some of the qualities of the pioneers, but not all of them,” distils the values of the historical West. The hero is portrayed as a skilful man without ambition, with discipline and self-control. “The true frontiersman knew no bounds,” Ostrach said. “He just took and destroyed anything. In the Western, this figure becomes the outlaw.”

The hero, surprisingly, has no quarrel with the outlaw in the beginning, at least in the classic Westerns like “Rio Grande.” But he becomes involved to protect the townsfolk, “who are incapable of protecting themselves.” The misconception about the Western is that it is a clear-cut conflict between good and evil. In fact, Ostrach said, the Western portrays “the attempt to mediate between the unmitigated pioneer and the restricted town.” It is really the story of the passing of the West and the coming of civilization — a mythic story.

“The Western,” Ostrach continued, “sets out the conflict which American men would perceive themselves as having, if they thought about it today. The problem is, how does one go about being a man in a world which is mostly feminine? In which feminine values — understanding, patience, softness — are emphasized. The Westerner embodies the masculine virtues. But he does so to defend or create a feminine society, with which he is incompatible.”

Ironically, the Western is one of the clearest expressions of myth in American culture, yet it is also the one which is

“If popular American culture ever had a myth, it was certainly the frontier. And the Western movie has contributed more to that myth . . . than any other single cultural entity.”

contributed more to that myth — and grabbed a bigger chunk of the popular audience — than any other single cultural entity. Recently, the debunkers have gotten to this myth as well, presenting films like “Soldier Blue” to show that the West really wasn’t what we have come to believe.

“This is somewhat shattering to the American faith in its own history,” Dick Stevens said. “I think that there is a dangerous moment when we end the process of purification and clarity and say that the myth was simply an inaccurate history. That it wasn’t a good statement about what America really was. That we can go back and give almost a CBS-type television account of what really happened.” But if the myth

misinterpreted most consistently. “Myths essentially work on non-conscious levels,” Ostrach said. “But since we are a people who insist upon the conscious, I think our misinterpretation is deliberate. I think we do it deliberately in order to preserve the myth. Because when one becomes conscious of a myth as a myth, it becomes necessary to gloss it. And then it is debunked.”

Hughes outlined another myth which has become part of the American experience in *The Lively Image*. “In contemporary America, we still openly accept the grave and constant desire for revelation and deliverance from the darkness. Consequently, we go on re-telling the Prometheus

The following is an excerpt from Richard Hughes' forthcoming book, The Lively Image, a study of the continuing validity of mythic thought.

For demonstration purposes (but no more serious intent than that), consider an episode in the life of King Midas, the same unfortunate whose touch turned everything into gold. Midas, who was a follower of Dionysos, was one of those who attended the competition between Apollo and Marsyas. Even after Apollo had been declared the victor, Midas took exception to the judgment of the umpire, the river-god Tmolus. Tmolus retaliated by giving Midas a pair of donkey's ears. For a long while, Midas was able to hide the deformity under a tall cap; but eventually, the secret was discovered — by Midas' barber. The secret was too good to keep; but the barber rightly suspected that if he blabbed, he'd be killed by Midas. So, to release the tension of having such a fine story to tell, the barber dug a hole in a river-bank, and shouted into it, "Midas has donkey's ears!" Relieved of his secret, the barber filled in the hole, and went away feeling secure. But a reed grew from the river bank; and when it rustled in the wind, the reed repeated the barber's words for all to hear. Disgraced and outraged, Midas executed the barber, and then took his own life.

It's a good story, with an intriguing blend of comedy and melodrama. It also has serious symbolic components, particularly the antagonism between order and disorder (Midas, a follower of Dionysos, judged against Apollo), and the irreversibility of divine judgment (Apollo was declared the winner by a river-god; contrary Midas was disfigured by that river-god, thus leading to Midas' death.)

Consider now one of Agatha Christie's fine detective stories

myth, wherein the hero becomes martyr, martyrdom being the price paid for delivering the gift. The Berrigans, the Kennedys, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King have been our Prometheus. They myth serves as a definer and a celebrator of a force in our society."

Black liberation and women's liberation may be seen from the mythic viewpoint as well. "We have always prided ourselves on being a very rational people," Hughes said, "especially from the Jacksonian era onward, reaching a peak in the Depression years. Never letting up is the idea that if we are lucid, then we will be able to reap great material advantages. And the price that is paid is that we have totally ignored the powers and the benevolences of the irrational. Well, two of the oldest symbols that we have for the unconscious and the creative irrational are blackness and the anima — woman."

The rediscovery of myth

Both Hughes and Stevens agree that there is a basic set of myths, among the thousands of mythic narrations which have been collected and catalogued by the great mythologists. Stevens, a philosopher, lists them under four categories of meaning. "I've specialized in the problem of evil," he explained. "I would say that there are only four myths of evil. There is the Babylonian myth of powers of light and darkness fighting it out ahead of time. We inherit the end

featuring Miss Marple, the antiquated spinster-sleuth, entitled *A Murder is Announced*. Inhabitants of a small English village are puzzled by the announcement in the local newspaper that a murder will take place at 6:30 that evening at the home of Laetitia Blacklock, and friends are invited. More out of curiosity than expectation, people from the village come to Laetitia's, only recently arrived but already well-liked, a gracious lady who lives with an old friend Dora, two young relatives, a war-widow, and an excitable refugee cook named Mitzi. At precisely 6:30, the lights go out, a masked figure appears in the doorway, shines a powerful spotlight on the surprised roomful of people. Two shots are fired; the figure in the doorway turns, there is another shot, and he falls to the floor. When candles are found, the visitors see Laetitia with blood flowing from her ear-lobe, two bullet holes in the wall near her head, and the gunman, a stranger, evidently a suicide with a revolver lying next to his body.

At first, it seems a simple affair to the police. The intruder tried to kill Laetitia Blacklock, and then killed himself. But Laetitia insists she doesn't know the would-be killer. Why the elaborate charade of inviting people to the murder? And why is old friend Dora so upset?

As the police investigation proceeds, more complications sprout up. Laetitia will soon inherit a great fortune from her now-defunct employer, the estate to come to Laetitia as soon as the employer's still-living but mortally-ill wife dies, perhaps a matter of weeks. Should Laetitia pre-decease the wife, the inheritance would go to the children of the employer's estranged sister. Could it be that the young people living with Laetitia are really those children, come to murder Laetitia so the fortune would be theirs, not hers? And who quietly left the drawing room seconds before those shots were fired in

result, so that our evil is a kind of mopping up operation after a bigger battle between good and evil.

"Then I would say that there is the myth of the soul falling into the body. And that is the source of our woes — the body. That appears in Plato, it appears in Puritanism, it appears in Jansenism. That myth never dies. For there is something about the body which we feel is the source of our evils and we articulate it that way." The third myth is the tragic myth, which says that man is ruined by fate, "that his faults are minimal compared with the suffering he undergoes." Finally, there is "some version of the Adam story — that evil originates in human freedom."

Hughes isolates four myths as well and as a literary man, he gives them literary names. It is striking that his basic myths — Narcissus, Orpheus, Dionysos and Christ — are nearly identical with the more abstract versions recounted by Stevens.

"I start out with the Jungian idea," Hughes said, "that human consciousness and myth are inextricably tied together. If we find in existence a group of myths which seem to speak more clearly than the alternatives of the different stages of human awareness, then we can dignify these by saying they are basic myths — myths that are somehow right at the foundation of the human psyche."

Each of the four myths is a stopping point in the development of the human ego — "of the change in human awareness from the infantile to the transcendent." Hughes

the first place? Before any of the questions can be asked, there are two more killings: first, old friend Dora and second, Miss Murgatroyd, who saw who left the drawing room, but was strangled before she could tell anyone what she saw. The constabulary is stumped.

Ancient Miss Marple solves all the problems. She deduces that Laetitia Blacklock is not herself at all, but is really Charlotte Blacklock, sister of dear Laetitia. Charlotte had had a goiter on her neck through most of her youth, and had shunned society, becoming almost a recluse. Finally, the real Laetitia had taken her sister to a hospital in Switzerland where the goiter was removed, leaving a scar. Shortly after, Laetitia died suddenly of influenza, and Charlotte decided to assume Laetitia's identity, and the fortune that was soon to go with it. All she had to do was to arrange that no one who knew her as Charlotte would ever see her again. The neck scar could be easily hidden beneath a pearl choker.

But a young orderly at the hospital where the operation on Charlotte had been performed, turned up in the remote English village where Charlotte-Laetitia had settled. It would only be a matter of time before he told what he knew, once he noticed that the villagers referred to Miss Blacklock as *Laetitia* and not *Charlotte*. Before it came to that, Miss Blacklock talked him into playing a little trick on her friends (for a suitable sum in re-payment, of course). He would come to her house, frighten them a bit, and then disappear. A nice night's prank. But in the darkness, Miss Blacklock slipped behind him, fired two bullets at where she had been standing, thus making it seem that she was the intended victim, and then killed the man who could betray her secret.

Next had to come Dora, who as an old friend knew the difference between Charlotte and Laetitia and who, growing senile, kept making slips and letting hints fall that things were

not what they seemed. Finally, Miss Murgatroyd had to be disposed of because she knew that Miss Blacklock was not in the spot where, supposedly, she had been shot at. Miss Murgatroyd was on the verge of discovering the whole truth, and so had to be done in.

Once Miss Marple deduced all this, the police led off the murderer, whereupon the fabulous inheritance could go where it was intended to go, should Laetitia die. As a final surprise, not all the young people living with Miss Blacklock turn out to be her relatives at all, but the true inheritors. So all ends happily and according to the original intentions of the will.

In comparing the Midas story and the Miss Blacklock story, there are obvious differences. The setting, the time, the customs, most details have changed between the Greek tale and the English detective novel. Most, but not all. The element of a contest is common (Apollo vs. Marsyas, Laetitia vs. Charlotte), a judgment is delivered (Apollo wins the contest, Laetitia is to have in inheritance), the loser is disfigured (Marsyas is flayed, Midas gets donkey's ears, Charlotte has a scar on her neck), the loser attempts to disguise the disfigurement (Midas' cap, Charlotte's pearl choker), but a confidant discovers the secret (the barber, Dora), surreptitiously announces it (the barber's hole in the river-bank, Dora's slips of the tongue), and all the principals pay the penalty (Midas and the barber die, Charlotte is captured and Dora dies) so that the original judgment is left intact (the river-god's decree is upheld, the inheritance is rightly awarded). For all the *horizontal* changes, the *vertical* values are the same: order vs. disorder and the irreversibility of a powerful judgment. The myth still lives in spite of all the time changes that have occurred between Midas and Miss Marple.

speculates that for an individual, the successful transition from each mythic stage to the next is the key to the development of consciousness. The same holds true, he feels, for the collective consciousness of a nation. Hughes has applied his model of a four-part mythic cycle to American consciousness. We are well past the Narcissus stage, which bowed out with the Founding Fathers. "As long as we were simply an ancillary to His Majesty George III, that was our Narcissistic stage. When we had not achieved any kind of differentiation, when we were not aware of ourselves as a separate entity, with our own personality, our own identity.

"I would say that what we are living through right now is the Dionysos myth. In that myth, Dionysos represented creative ministry, creative intuition. He appeared first to the king of Damascus and asked entrance. And the king of Damascus denied him entrance on the grounds that 'I have here a very beautifully settled, well-administered country and what you are and what you represent will destroy the entire fabric of my society.' Whereupon he was driven mad and then destroyed by Dionysos. The pattern of Dionysos being denied and Dionysos taking a terrible revenge against those who deny him is the basic meaning of that myth."

Hughes suggests that Dionysos, represented by the artists, the contemplatives, the groups generally associated with a counter-culture in America, has been refused several times now by Damascus, represented by middle America. "If Dionysos is refused much longer," Hughes said, "he is going

to take the same revenge — madness, perhaps some kind of national neuroticism. Or he is going to be admitted. In one of his visitations, Dionysos was first denied, but then later was admitted. And on being admitted he became not a destructive force, but a creative, productive force in that society."

Much of the mythic viewpoint — maybe all of it — will seem fanciful to anyone with strong roots in the rational tradition. Which includes just about everyone. Hughes suggested a reason for this. "Mythic thinking is absolutely natural, but it has been displaced in the West. It may be that as we come more and more to open ourselves to the East, something quite natural which has been suppressed is going to be freed again."

The rediscovery of myth — the title, incidentally, of Hughes' extremely popular undergraduate course — could well lead to an integration of Eastern and Western modes of thought. A combination of the dissecting intelligence of the West and the more monistic consciousness of the East, which deals "with the almost mystical unities among things." Hughes believes, in fact, that the groundwork for the political detente with the East was long since laid mythically in popular culture and philosophy. "Myth is a lively image," Hughes wrote in his book of that title, "not a static one. For myth to come into being, the apprehension of identities and recurrences must be wedded to movement. A myth that does not move through a story line is no myth at all."

News

Academic Planning Comes of Age

Long-range planning has become a familiar institution at Boston College. The 1970 Presidential Task Force and the 1971 Priorities Committee were the forerunners of a long-range planning process which was initiated by freshman president Monan as one of his first acts of office.

The first half of this first period of planning, extending through 1979, was completed with the cautiously optimistic report of the Long Range Fiscal Planning Committee (see October/November *bridge*). As the second phase of planning, Father Monan created this fall a long-awaited University Academic Planning Council. The 22 member council, along with several resource assistants, has been working since late September to develop a set of academic guidelines which will maintain the high quality of Boston College education within the fiscal parameters outlined by its sister committee.

Although President Monan is titular chairman of the Council and attends all the meetings, the working chairman is Senior Vice President and Dean of Faculties Charles Donovan, SJ. Father Donovan projected that the Council's work will fall within two categories — "ideological — what kind of school we should be, and mechanical" — what kinds of information and planning procedures can be provided.

The Council is expected to present a finished plan to the Board of Trustees in September 1974. As it prepares academic guidelines for the entire University, individual planning bodies on the college and department levels will prepare sets of long range goals which will be assessed and coordinated by the Council during the spring.

At its first meeting, held in September, the Council created two sub-committees which will monitor both aspects of its work — the setting of academic goals and the relationship between those goals and the parameters of the long-range fiscal plan.

English professor John Mahoney will chair the academic goals committee.

According to Mahoney, the committee will be considering topics which it feels are central to a discussion of the goals of the University. He said, "we want to look at BC as a religious — both Catholic and Jesuit — university. Then there is the question of the relationship between graduate and undergraduate education. Another issue we expect to look at is the activity of teaching, with emphasis upon the relationship between teaching and research." The role and character of the liberal arts, with a special look at the core curriculum is a fourth topic, which the committee intends to discuss.

The resource committee, chaired by Dr. Frank Campanella, BC's new Executive Vice President, will prepare a data package and planning guidelines for the local planning units; acting later as a consultant to the local units in the interpretation of this data and finally assisting the integration of all the local plans into the overall University Academic Plan.

The Academic Planning Council at its first meeting also set a target date of April 1 for the establishment of academic plans by individual units of the University. This, it is hoped, will give the Council adequate time to synthesize the individual plans into a University plan by mid-June.

University Appoints New Trustees

Boston College has announced the appointment of six new members to the Board of Trustees.

The new members are: William L. Brown, president, First National Bank of Boston; Maureen Foley, registered nurse ('71), Boston Children's Hospital Medical Center; Joseph F. MasDonnell, SJ (MA '59), professor, Fairfield University; Joseph A. O'Hare, associate editor, *America Magazine*; James P. O'Neil ('42), president, Information Technology Group, Xerox Corporation; and Thomas J. Watson, III (Law '73), attorney.

William Brown, 51, holds an MBA from the Harvard Business School. A resident of Weston, he has been affiliated with the First National Bank since 1949; he has been president since 1971.

Maureen Foley, 24, a 1971 graduate of Boston College School of Nursing, is currently a Robbie Simpson Fellow at St. Jude Children's Hospital in Memphis

Tennessee. She is on leave from the Boston Children's Hospital Medical Center pursuing research on the care of children diagnosed as having cancer. During her four years at BC she held numerous posts including senator in the University Academic Senate and co-chairman of the University Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee.

Father MacDonnell is an assistant professor of mathematics at Fairfield University. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Boston College as well as an M.A. from Fordham and an Ed.D. from Columbia. A native of Springfield, the 44-year-old Jesuit was formerly on the faculty of Al Hikma College, Bagdad, Iraq.

Father O'Hare is associate editor of *America Magazine* and associate director of the John LaFarge Institute and John Courtney Murray Forum in New York. His AB and MA degrees are from Berchmans College in the Philippines and he holds a Ph.D. from Fordham. Prior to his association with *America*, he taught at Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola House of Studies and the East Asian Pastoral Institute, all in Manila.

James P. O'Neil is president of Information Technology Group, a subsidiary of Xerox Corporation. A 1942 graduate of BC, he was a vice president of Ford Motor Company, both in the U.S. and Europe, for 18 years before joining Xerox.

Thomas J. Watson, III is a 1973 graduate of Boston College Law School and has recently joined the Boston Firm of Ely, Bartlett, Brown and Proctor, attorneys. The 31 year-old Mr. Watson holds a Bachelor's degree from Colby College. During his three years at the Law School he was involved with the Boston College Legal Assistance Bureau.

Chorale Returns to Lincoln Center

The joyful music of 14 centuries — will be the theme for the return engagement of the University Chorale of Boston College at New York's Lincoln Center on March 2.

The occasion will mark the first appearance of the 130-voice Chorale in New York since its sell-out performance in 1970 when more than 1000 people jammed Alice Tully Hall.

Under the direction of C. Alexander Pelouquin, the Chorale will perform an



"Songs and Sackbuts" performed by the Chorale in November.

unusual program of music of religious expression. The first half of the program will include works from early Chant to the Baroque period with works by Machaut, Josquin, Charpentier and Gabrielli.

After intermission the Chorale will look to modern religious expressions with Dave Brubeck's *Light in the Wilderness*, Bernstein's *Mass* and songs from *Godspell* along with works by Gelineau and Pelouquin.

The Boston College Chamber Brass Ensemble, under the direction of Peter Siragusa, will also perform before the concert and during the intermission in the lobby of Tully Hall.

Rafael de Guzmán, '69, will be baritone soloist. Mr. de Guzmán was soloist with the Chorale during his four years at BC. Since graduating he has sung featured roles in international companies of *Camelot* and *Fiddler on the Roof*. Most recently he was seen in the role of Speed in the Broadway production of *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

Honorary chairman of the concert will be television and stage actor Leonard Nimoy. Mr. Nimoy is currently starring in the Broadway production of Erich Maria Remarque's play *Full Circle*. He is probably best remembered as Mr. Spock on *Star Trek*.

Mr. Nimoy speaks often of Boston College and holds great affection for the legendary Father John Louis Bonn, SJ, who gave him his first formal training in the theatre and "showed me what my potential really was."

Tickets will be on sale in mid-January at Lincoln Center and may be ordered by mail. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope and send to Box Office, Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, Broadway at 65th St., New York, 10023. Tickets are \$5.50, \$7.00, and \$8.50.

"The Irish Project" and "Women in Career Options"

Three Boston College faculty members are currently participating in subsidized projects, entailing about \$1.5 million.

Dr. George Madaus and Dr. Peter Airasian, professors in the School of Education, along with Dr. Thomas Kellaghan of St. Patrick's College Dublin are directing the million dollar "Irish Project," which will study the effects of standardized testing on the Irish school system. Dr. Jolane Solomon will represent BC in another project, entitled *Women and Career Options*, which has been funded by a \$400,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

"Ireland," commented Dr. Airasian, "is one of the few English-speaking countries of the world where standardized testing has not been used." The Irish Project will introduce standardized testing into selected schools and study the effects of the tests on educational expectations, perceptions and decisions of students, teachers and parents. The project, which is the largest

educational research project in the history of Ireland was funded with \$333,765 from the National Institute of Education; \$193,000 from the Russell Sage Foundation; \$150,000 from the Spencer Foundation, \$225,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and \$100,000 from the Irish government. Dr. Nuccio suggested, however, that the initial support from BC's Center for Field Research and particularly Dr. Vincent Nuccio, was crucial in getting the study underway.

Dr. Airasian stated that "one of the most beneficial outcomes may not only be the settling of arguments concerning test use and effectiveness, but the providing of help to the Irish Department of Education concerning what the effects of testing are and the conditions under which they might want to bring standardized testing to the country; the project contains a service function as well as a research function."

Assistant professor of biology, Dr. Jolane Solomon, will represent the University in the Women and Career Options program, which seeks to encourage more women to enter professional fields traditionally held almost exclusively by men. Boston College is one of six participating schools. The others are Brandeis, Hampshire College, MIT, U Mass, Amherst and U Mass, Boston.

Dr. Solomon hopes to accomplish three things with BC's share of the grant. First she wants to update the COROW (Committee on the Role of Women) Report, published almost two years ago. "BC is probably further along than any of the other universities" in accommodating women's needs, she said. A research project on the role of part-time faculty and staff in academics and an effort to "encourage young women to start planning careers, particularly careers that have not been traditionally open to women," are among Dr. Solomon's other objectives.

The Carnegie grant provides stipends for release time for fellows who will advise undergraduates and review practices on campus which affect women. Stipends have also been provided for an internship program which will assist women to apprentice with experts in fields that are presently considered non-traditional for women.

Dr. Solomon will work closely with Barbara Pearson, who will be a researcher-secretary for the BC office.

Self-study for the Senate

The University Academic Senate began its sixth year this fall, with a call for a thorough self-evaluation and reconstruction of its goals. In making the proposal, Senator Lester Przewlocki (Education), explained, "the Senate was created in 1968 in a different political and social climate, certainly here on campus and in the country . . . It would seem important to take a very, very hard look at what the Senate has done in the past, as a starting point. To view its past decisions, to see if these decisions had any real impact on the University community."

In his opening remarks, President Monan gave his own impression of the need for self-evaluation. "I couldn't help but be stuck," he said "by the enormous changes that have taken place" during the five years of the Senate's existence. Certainly we have new problems, we have new opportunities, we have new needs in the University. And we have many new attitudes abroad in the University now as compared to five years ago. And even though the situation is so different and so new," he continued, "I firmly believe that there is still an important function that the Senate can play. Not only as machinery, not only as a structure, where, if need be, people can be convened, but in actual operation I feel it's very important that at the University level, there be a forum, where administrators, faculty and students all can talk together about important matters.

Other matters to be considered by the Senate this year include: the more efficient use of the physical plant; the registration process; a possible return of ROTC; alternative education; tenure; financial aid, especially on the graduate level; academic planning and the academic implications of the long range fiscal plan.

Work Study Belongs to the Students

With college costs rising each year, many students look for financial assistance. There are three basic federal programs available to them — work-study, National Direct Student Loans and Educa-



Work-study photographer Rich Breunig in the darkroom.

tional Opportunity and Basic Opportunity Grants. Of these, "the work-study program really belongs to the students," said program director Pat Hurley. "Not only are the students earning money to meet college expenses, but many of them gain valuable work experience. Some students have even become regular full-time employees of their work-study agencies upon graduation."

The program was established by the federal government under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and the Higher Education Act of 1965. The amount of money BC has each year to fund its work-study program depends on several things. First of all, Congress allocates a certain amount for the program nationally. Then the regional HEW office disperses the funds it has received from Congress to the local colleges and universities. Last year BC ranked 23rd nationally in the dollar amount received for the work-study program among all colleges and state universities. And *this* year the University received a 50 percent increase in total work-study funds, ranking sixth in the nation. These funds pay 80 percent of a student's salary while the other 20 percent comes from the employer, the agency.

Boston College receives the funds, first of all, on the basis of total student need. "Another factor which must certainly have a bearing," Hurley said, "is the number of off-campus agencies which participate in our program. Nearly two-thirds of the 500 agencies are off-campus, including some outside of Massachusetts. The taxpayers' money therefore help finance community services."

Employment in an off-campus agency is a good deal both for the student and the employer. Students can seek work at an agency according to their interests or possible career options. The only requirement is that the off-campus employers be non-profit, public service kinds of agencies. Agencies also contact the BC work-study program or are recruited by director Pat Hurley. The selling point is the fact that the employer pays only 20 percent of the student's salary. "Most off-campus agencies are extremely pleased with the program," Hurley said. "Many people call up to say so. In fact, some off-campus agencies will only hire BC students now."

Of the 800 students on work-study, approximately 80 percent are undergraduates. Eligibility for work-study is strictly on the basis of need — no preference is given either to commuter or resident students, for example. "However, many commuters already have their own jobs near home, whereas the resident students are in a student saturated market," Hurley said.

Students in the program may arrange with their employers to work from 15 to 20 hours a week, or 35 hours during vacation periods of at least seven days. "Most students are able to handle 20 hours per week of work along with their studies," Hurley said. "However, the student must also consider the amount of money he can earn and still remain eligible for work-study. For example, a student might work fewer than 20 hours per week in order to extend his eligibility over two semesters and not exceed his earning limit based on his financial need."

A New Curriculum for a New Nurse

Last May the Boston College School of Nursing approved a plan for its first major curriculum change in 15 years. This year's freshman nursing class made the transition from the old curriculum to the new, which is expected to be in full force in two years.

The student nurse entering Boston College this year will spend the first two years taking nursing prerequisites, core courses and liberal arts courses. Specific nursing content will not be presented until junior year, when clinical work in Boston area health care agencies will begin as well.

The conceptual framework of the junior year curriculum is the public health theory of preventive intervention. It is based on three levels of "wellness" (as opposed to sickness). First is Primary prevention or health screening, with the purpose of keeping people well. Secondary prevention, or early case finding, focuses on the individual's return to his highest level of health and the treatment and prevention of illness. Finally, Tertiary prevention deals with rehabilitation and long-term problems, again emphasizing the facilitation of the individual's highest level of health.

In addition, one new course is planned in human development from birth to death. This course will be offered in sophomore year. Its two semester syllabus replaces some of the theoretical material taught in present courses, beginning with Care of the Adult, Care of Women (Maternity Nursing), Care of Children (Pediatrics) and Psychiatric Nursing. The school is also considering a course to give the student early exposure — from freshman year and up — to the critical or scientific thought process.

According to Mary Seidel, chairman of the long-term curriculum planning committee in the School of Nursing for the past two years, the new curriculum provides the student with much more responsibility and more freedom to choose what she wants to learn. Under the new program, most elective choices will be made by the student with some guidance and direction from faculty advisors.

Seidel said that much of the framework for the new curriculum exemplifies

the current philosophy of nursing and nursing education — a value-oriented philosophy which sees nursing as a value, health care as a right. "Nurses are going to be in many more situations than presently seen, in facilities other than traditional hospital settings," Seidel said. "Nurses are in the communities, working with families with other professionals and on health teams. Their concerns are toward a more total health care. In choosing a new curriculum, we tried to design a framework which would allow the student nurse to reach her full potential, so that as a professional she is able to practice to full potential."

The planning of the new curriculum has involved the entire School of Nursing community. The work has been divided among task forces with faculty and students responsible for designing course titles and descriptions and organizing materials. The new curriculum will involve team teaching and hopefully, according to Seidel, a bridging of departments both within the School of Nursing and with Arts and Sciences.

Nursing's Straightforward Dean

Dean Mary A. Dineen has been described as kind and gentle, patient, possessing a wonderful sense of humor. She has been called brusque, strong-willed; her manner direct, straightforward and extremely fair in dealing with the people around her. She believes in working through the faculty to get things done. "First create the administrative structure that can get things done," she said of her job, "then support the faculty to get them done."

Her number one goal for last year, her first as dean, was a definite move on the curriculum (see facing story). She is a person who acts rather than talks. Dineen has brought to Boston College more than 30 years of experience as a nurse, a teacher and an administrator. She is also expert in curriculum in baccalaureate programs. Perhaps most important, she has a real concern for the future of nursing and of the American health care system.

"I think that the ordinary nurse who was prepared three years ago when they weren't talking about the extended role of the nurse, is prepared to do much



more than she is probably permitted to do in most hospital settings." Dineen said. "Community settings are different, because most of the time there is no doctor around."

Dineen believes that in her "expanded role" the nurse must be associated with more than just the tools of medicine. The functions which a nurse may perform must also expand. "The Public Health nurse could do anything she wanted," Dineen said, "because there was not a physician around to do it. But if that same nurse were in a hospital setting, she would be curtailed in the practice of medicine."

In Dineen's opinion, nurses should be prepared to accept more responsibility for physical assessment of patients. She hopes that the new curriculum will include a broader interpretation of the nature of physical assessment. "We have been giving physical assessments all along," she explained. "But it can be expanded to ambulatory care settings, for example for people who don't need to see the doctor. A person with hypertension, for example, or working with a normal pregnancy. There is no reason why the nurse couldn't do that if the doctor permits. But that is a nursing function that sometimes doctors don't want to get rid of."

Dineen puts a strong emphasis on further curricular development for graduate nursing education and on continuing education programs for practicing nurses. She would like to see an internal reorganization in the School of Nursing, with a plan for the admission of registered nurses into the program.

Sports

Bob Zuffelato Recruits Winners

by Marty Reynolds

Recruiting, whether for basketball, football or wrestling, is the key to any collegiate coach's repertoire. BC basketball coach Robert Frederick Zuffelato would certainly agree.

At the start of his third season, Zuffelato has initiated a recruiting policy of "going after the top players in the East and some in the Mid-West."

The results of this policy have been, to say the least, gratifying. Last year, Zuffelato recruited four high school seniors with outstanding nationally respected credentials: Bob Carrington, Syd Sheppard, Wilfred Morrison and Bill Collins. This year the recruiting has been equally effective. In the fold are Paul Berwanger, Mel Weldon and Mike Shirley; all three are stand-outs.

Although recruiting has traditionally been one of the more trying aspects of coaching at the college level (this was one of the reasons why Bob Cousy left the ranks), Zuffelato approaches this task as he does everything — with enthusiasm.

"I really enjoy meeting kids and their parents," he said. He readily admits, however, that he does have a number of effective weapons in his recruiting arsenal. Boston as a city is attractive to prospective BC students. With a student population of about 500,000, it has a distinctly youthful temper. Zuffelato suggested that parents are impressed with BC's academic reputation. Some schools, in recruiting, rely completely on their athletic reputation. "I think," he said, "that a kid likes to go to a school where he can be identified with a lot of people, have the opportunity for a fine education and play one of the top schedules in the East." Bob Carrington was the first really publicized high school senior to become attracted to the Boston College program.

As a star athlete at Archbishop Williams High in Braintree, where he came under the tutelage of ex-BC basketball great, Chuck Chevalier; Bob Carrington became one of the most widely recruited athletes in the country in 1972. Zuffelato felt that he would fit into the BC program for a number of reasons. "Number one," Zuffelato said, "he seemed like a fine young man. Number two, he did well academically at a very competitive school. Number three, from a basketball standpoint, he had great offensive moves. I thought that with his quickness and reaction to the ball, that he could be taught to play an aggressive man-to-man defense, which is the crux of our defensive philosophy."

With the revision of the 1.6 Rule last January, allowing freshmen like Bob to play at the varsity level, Carrington soon found himself in the middle of the fray. Concerned with game preparation — as well it might be, half-way through the season — the coaching staff could not devote the attention that a freshman, even an outstanding one like Bob, needs. Fundamentals were not in the basketball syllabus at that stage of the season. His performance was, nevertheless, impressive.

In the last eight games, Carrington averaged 12.2 points and 6.7 rebounds. His scoring average was second highest on the team. In his final game, versus Seton Hall, he hit for his season high, 18 points, possibly a forecast of even greater things to come. "Right now," Coach Zuffelato says, "he is a great driver, handles the ball well for a big man (Bob is 6-6), has a good outside shot, runs well and on top of everything else, has a great attitude."

Pro potential? "Quick forwards," Zuffelato said, "are what people are looking for now, because most pro teams are going away from the two 6-9, 6-10 'moose forwards' — they are going to one quick forward and one big forward. Bobby fits perfectly into that mold. If he is willing to continue working as hard as he has been, there is no question that he has the potential."

This season, the big recruiting story, literally and figuratively, is Paul Berwanger, a 6-10 freshman from Cornwall, New York. Named to just about everybody's "All-American" team and on many lists as one of the top players in the country, Paul, like Carrington, runs and reacts to the ball well. One prize recruit, who has already



Coach Zuffelato talks with his team.

achieved a measure of college fame, at the junior college level, is Mel Weldon. Weldon led Mercer County Community College in Trenton New Jersey to the National junior college title last year, as a first team All-America. After being named MVP of that tournament, Mel joined the U.S. team for the World University Games in Russia.

Senior Jere Nolan, last year's MVP, who averaged 12 points a game, will once again function as field general. Coach Zuffelato calls the six foot sparkplug, "one of the best guards in the East at handling the fast-break." Nolan teaming with Weldon, should give the Eagles their most exciting guard combination since Jimmy O'Brien and Billy Evans displayed their combined talents.

Senior Dan Kilcullen, a 6-5 forward will be searching for that open area, from which to trigger his patented jumper. Zuffelato characterizes Kilcullen as a "Bill Bradley type, who knows his limitations, but who always seems to make that shot." Mark Ratterink, a tireless worker under the boards, will be the starting center.

"We have some high goals set for ourselves this year," Zuffelato continued, "we want to be the best in the East, we want to be nationally ranked at some time and we would like to play in a post-season tournament." High goals to say the least, but with two outstanding recruiting years reaching fruition — well as the Mets fans sometimes say — "Ya gotta believe."

Steady on the Blue Line

by Connie MacDonald

"It's the veterans that win the big games and championships for you," said BC hockey coach Len Ceglarski. "You have certain guys on the team and if you can make them play their best they can carry the team. Tommy Mellor was that type of player for us last year."

One veteran destined to see a lot of ice time, destined to be a prime factor in this year's campaign, is senior defenseman Chuck Lambert. Calling him "a smaller Tommy Mellor" (at 5'7", 150 lbs.), Coach Ceglarski said, "Pound for pound you won't find a better player."

Growing up in the extremely hockey-oriented town of Needham, Mass., with a father and an uncle who had played at the high school, amateur league and college levels, Chuck was skating by his second birthday and playing organized hockey in the Needham Youth Program at age nine.

In his sophomore year at Needham High School, Coach John Chambers had him convert from forward to defense, teaching him how to play his position, to provide the defensive balance to Needham's great offensive power, led by Robbie Ftorek (now Tom Mellor's teammate on the NHL Detroit Red Wings). In the 1969 and 1970 campaigns (as juniors, then seniors) Needham overwhelmed the opposition on the schoolboy circuit all the way to the state championship.

Snooks Kelley, "Chucker's" first coach at BC, remarked "Chuck was a key figure on Needham's championship team — a great defensive player, an offensive threat in his own right . . .

"You have to marvel that with his physical attributes and the contact nature of the game, he goes in where angels fear to tread. He's rugged for his size although not strapping. But he is aggressive and body checks . . . He's catlike and has a tremendous desire, hunger, to improve, to be a better hockey player."

"I watch pro defensemen," said Lambert, "and try to pick up pointers on each one's best moves — for instance, how Bobby Orr gets the puck out of his own zone. Body checking? Sure. If things get slow, I like to hit a few people. It can really fire up the team, get the team rolling."



Chuck Lambert (third from left) at a pre-season practice.

He also occasionally supplements the conditioning program prescribed by Ceglarski — which includes running, soccer and, for relaxation, street hockey — by lifting weights. This year he got a jump on the conditioning program by working at Coach Ceglarski's hockey school in Framingham during August.

A General Business major in the School of Management, Lambert admitted, "I can't see myself sitting in an office." Although he may want to run a charter fishing service someday (incorporating his favorite hobby into a livelihood), all his energies concerning his immediate future following BC are directed towards pro hockey.

On the home front, this career choice shouldn't pose any problems. Although only married for a year and a half, his wife Karen "has been up and down the hills and valleys with me since high school," said Chuck. "She goes to all the home games and sometimes to away games, when she can get a ride."

From the point of view of a pro scout or general manager, however, his size could be considered a drawback. The Conn Smythe hockey cliché, "If you can't beat 'em in the alley, you can't beat 'em on the ice," has not been totally dismissed, as evidenced by the intimidation tactics of such teams as the NHL Philadelphia Flyers, the "Broad Street Bullies." But, where the talent is available, hockey finesse — pinpoint passing and timing, stickhandling, skating (speed, mobility, stability) and strategic body checking — can be most effective, as demonstrated over the years by *Les Canadiens*.

"When he first came to BC," recalled Snooks Kelley, "we discussed his credentials realizing that he is gifted with some of the great techniques and skills of hockey. I tried to encourage him not to lose confidence — size is not a barometer of how great you are. Being

from the Boston area, he had always heard that hockey is 'a big man's game.'

"Chuck has compensated for his lack of physical stature by perfecting the techniques of a defenseman — his play-making, getting the puck out of his zone, his skating . . . a good two-way hockey player. He is so proficient in these aspects of hockey that he has had only a few minor injuries even though he plays an aggressive game . . . People have begun to realize that he may be the best defenseman now in college hockey."

Lambert will see a lot of ice time this season — playing on the power play as well as on his regular shift. Although forwards Bob Reardon and Ed Kenty; defensemen Tom Mellor, Harvey Bennett and Kevin Kimball; and goalie Neil Higgins were lost by graduation, there is potentially an even greater *depth* of quality material available this year.

Eighty-eight hopefuls came to hockey tryouts this fall at McHugh, an enviable situation for a coach with 40 spots to fill on the varsity and sub-varsity squads. Don't look for a crowd of new faces on the senior team, however. With Ceglarski's motto being "Go with experience," most of the varsity skaters will be veterans, led by senior captain Ray D'Arcy.

Coach Ceglarski has a tough act to follow — his own. In his freshman year as BC hockey mentor, he earned honors as Coach of the Year in Division I, having directed the Eagles to a 22-7-1 overall record and finishing second and third in the ECAC and NCAA playoffs, respectively.

"This year in Division I," Ceglarski said, "at least 11 of the 14 teams should be strong contenders for playoff berths." However, a good year for Lambert (and his fellow blueliners) combined with experienced offensive power and a healthy Ned Yetten tending goal, should mean a good year for BC hockey.

Alumni Profile



Edward Hannibal '58, author of *Chocolate Days*, *Popsicle Weeks*.

Poems and Popsicles

by Francis Sweeney, S.J.

James Reston of the *New York Times*, on one of his visits to Boston College to speak in the Humanities Series, had a round-table discussion with undergraduate journalists.

"What do you expect to do when you graduate?" he asked *Heights* editor Martin Nolan '61.

"To go after your job, Mr. Reston," Nolan replied.

Perhaps they recall that conversation when their paths cross in Washington. Nolan is Washington bureau chief of the *Boston Globe*.

Some of the other scribblers Reston met that autumn day in Chestnut Hill have had careers as solid as Nolan's. It's quite a story, and the headline might be

simple and factual: Boston College trains writers.

Scholarly books alone would fill the domestic five-foot shelf. Here are more than a baker's dozen: *Coleridge's Philosophy of Literature*, by Joseph A. Appleyard, S.J., '53; *Thomas Mann's World*, by Joseph G. Brennan '33; *Igor Sikorski and His Three Careers in Aviation*, by Frank Delear '36; *Religion, the Courts, and Public Policy*, by Congressman Robert F. Drinan, S.J., '42; *A History of Social Thought*, by Paul Hanly Furfey '17; *The Jesuits in History*, by Martin P. Harney, S.J. '19; *Theodore Dreiser: An Introduction and Interpretation*, by John J. McAleer '45; *Edmund Burke and Ireland*, by Thomas H. D. Mahoney '36; *The First Amendment: the History of Religious Freedom in America*, by William H. Marnell '27; *The Manuscript Tradition of Servius*, by Charles Murgia '56; *The Disunited States*, by Thomas H. O'Connor '49; *Tertullian and the Bible*, by Thomas P. O'Malley, S.J. '52; *Land of the Four Directions*, by Frederick John Pratson '59; *Greek Textual Criticism*, by Robert F. Renehan '56; *Botolph of Boston*, by George E. Ryan '51; *Eighteenth Century Literature and its Cultural Background*, by James Edward Tobin '25; *The Garden and the Map*, by John Vernon '65; *The New England Fishing Industry*, by Donald J. White '44.

In journalism and imaginative writing

the past twenty years have seen a noteworthy flowering.

Alumni of an earlier time set a standard for the younger brethren. Myles Connolly '18 wrote a minor classic in *Mr. Blue*, and charmed a wide audience with three other novels.

Herbert A. Kenny '34, now book editor of the *Globe*, has produced a long line of volumes of poetry, children's stories, regional histories like the delightful *Cape Ann*, *Cape America*. His forthcoming *Literary Dublin: a History* will undoubtedly be his masterpiece.

Other poets were Henry Gillen '19 and his *Of Home and Country* (1940), and Arthur A. MacGillivray, S.J. '34 and his *Sufficient Wisdom* (1943).

Joseph Weston McCarthy '39 graduated into World War II and achieved the double glory of master sergeant and managing editor of *Yank*. Some critics regard him as the best free-lance writer in America, a claim amply documented in such books as *The Remarkable Kennedys* (1960), *Ireland* (1964), and *New England* (1967). Recently he collaborated with David Powers and Kenneth O'Donnell on the runaway best seller *Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye*.

Joseph Dever '43 in his three novels, *No Lasting Home* (1947), *A Certain Widow* (1951), and *Three Priests* (1958) brings to poignant life the college ambience of the thirties and the chemistry of the American melting pot as Joe

Francis Sweeney, SJ, is Director of the Humanities Series and faculty advisor to *Stylus*, the student literary magazine. A past contributor to *bridge*, Father Sweeney was the subject of a feature in the May/June issue. His article recalling the visits of W. H. Auden to Boston College appears on page 11 of this issue.



David Plante '61, author of *The Ghost of Henry James*.

saw it in Boston, Chicago, and in the cauldron of the war. His transcendent gift was for the short story, as the much-anthologized "Fifty Missions" shows.

In the old *Stylus* office up under the bells of Gasson there was abundant promise and the good companionship of men mad about writing. The inspiring leadership was given by Father William J. Leonard, S.J. and Professor Weston M. Jenks, Jr.

Professor Leonard Casper in his Creative Writing courses set a fast stride with his own publications. A Stanford Fellow in Creative Writing (1951) and a Bread Loaf Scholar (1961), Casper is the author or editor of eight books. His stories have been published in *O Henry Award Stories of 1951* and *Best American Short Stories of 1951*.

Three of Prof. Casper's students have taken first places in the *Atlantic Monthly*

creative writing contests since 1957. Two others, Richard Sawaya '68 and Peter Nolan '69, have won Book of the Month Club Writing Fellowships.

Assisting Casper on three visits ranging from a month to a semester has been Sean O'Faolain, the Irish master of the short story. "I can't teach you anything that Len Casper can't," O'Faolain said on his first tour as Writer-in-Residence.

John Wieners '59, whose work appears in anthologies of the Beat writers, is the best known of the Boston College poets. Among his books are *Ace of Pentacles* (1963), *Nerves* (1970) and *Selected Poems*, published last year by Jonathan Cape Ltd. in London.

Others are Thomas C. Heffernan, Jr. '61, and Brendan Galvin '61, whose *Narrow Land* appeared last year.

In the past thirteen years six Alumni have published novels. Thomas Curley

'49 is at work on a new rendering of the Tristan legend, after publishing *It's a Wise Child* (1960), *Past Eve and Adams* (1963), and *Nowhere Man* (1967). Tom is a teacher at Xavier High in New York City.

Next year Doubleday will publish *Against the Fall of Night* by Michael Arnold '66. His previous novels are *The Archduke* (1967), and *A Turn Toward Home* (1969). Arnold said recently, "Since I was fourteen years old until this year, I have written every day.

Edward R. F. Sheehan '52, now living in Paris, published *Kingdom of Illusion* in 1964 and *The Governor* in 1970, and is at work on a third book. He is known alike for the elegance of his style and for his brilliant reportage of the Middle East for the *New York Times*.

David Plante '61 published *The Ghost of Henry James* in 1970, *Shades* in 1971, and *Relatives* in 1972. He has a new novel in press. Plante, now based in London, appears frequently on the Third Program of the BBC.

Edward Hannibal '58 published his Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship Award book, *Chocolate Days, Popsicle Weeks* to critical applause in 1970. It has sold a million copies in paperback. His new novel, *Dancing Man*, was published last month by Simon and Schuster.

George V. Higgins '61, after a few successful years as a reporter, switched careers for law. After his degree (Law School '67) he served with Elliot Richardson in the Attorney General's office in Boston, and then joined the staff of the United States Attorney. All the while he was writing: *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*, published in 1972, *The Digger's Game* in 1973, and *Cogan's Trade*, to be published next year. Coyle (the movie, starring Robert Mitchum, was as successful as the book) has sold a million copies in paperback, was a best seller in five European countries, and was translated into twenty languages including Africans and Japanese. A set of Higgins' articles on Watergate will appear soon in *Atlantic*, with a book to follow from Little, Brown.

Meanwhile, back at the scriptorium, in its vigorous ninetieth year the *Stylus* has just appeared with an astounding 368-page issue. It was produced under the dynamic editorship of Robert J. Polito '73 (summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa in his spare time), and John M. Shea '74, just returned from a writer's year in Europe.

Alumni Notes

1915

A committee of 1915 classmates, gathered by John Walsh, met on May 16, 1973, at the Woodland Golf Club in Newton to discuss the holding of a class reunion in early November before the snow flies . . . The following were present: John Walsh, George Hennessy, Joe Mahoney, Con Merrigan, Fr. George Brennan, Fr. Jim Grimes and your correspondent. The group enjoyed the luncheon and the reminiscences of college days. It was agreed to schedule the reunion in November at the Woodland Golf Club at noon at a date to be announced later. It is hoped that a larger number will be present . . . There are 15 survivors of the class. Ten live in the Greater Boston Area, two in the South Shore Area, one in California and one in Georgia. One is listed as "lost." . . . We expect a gathering of ten. Both John Walsh — Tel. # 524-0661; and your correspondent — Tel. #323-3602, will be pleased to give further information. It is expected that there will be no canes in evidence, and none of the minor illnesses of middle age. As survivors, we average eighty years of age. Class correspondent is Philip J. Bond, 18 Houston St., W. Roxbury, MA 02132.

1916

Fred Gillis spent Memorial Day decorating the graves of departed comrades, and his friends can be assured that he is very much alive . . . Ed McCarthy is off on another 41-day cruise. Ed is quite an entertainer, and he must hold the record among cruise followers . . . Fr. Vincent Kelleher, SJ, expresses our feelings for our deceased classmate, Fr. Bill Murphy, when he writes, "He was truly a wonderful man whose learning and dedication were matched by his Christ-like humility. The Society in this country had become identifiable as something fine only because of the likes of Bill Murphy." . . . We salute this year, two of our classmates in their sixty years of their service in the Society of Jesus. Fr. Edward M. Sullivan of Campion Hall, No.

Andover, and Fr. Joseph P. Kelly, superior of John LaFarge House of Graduate Study, Cambridge. May they continue to serve for many more years . . . I recently met Leo Daley. He looks wonderful and he will soon be leaving for Florida . . . Class correspondent is James L. O'Brien, 41 Pond Circle, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130.

1918

After a long absence from these pages, it's good to see the Class of 1918 in the news again. In August the Alumni Office received a note and some press clippings from Anne Crowdle, the widow of our late Classmate Dr. James H. Crowdle. As a "very proud wife," Anne was pleased to share the news that her husband had been named to the Canisius College Sports Hall of Fame in a new category for non-athletes. Dr. Crowdle was honored for 33 years of service as graduate manager of athletics at Canisius, where he was also a professor of Chemistry. Dr. Crowdle held degrees from Boston College, Canisius College, and Fordham University. At the presentation ceremonies, Mrs. Crowdle accepted the award on behalf of her late husband. Mrs. Crowdle's address, for those members of the class who might be interested in writing to her, is Six Spring Street, Williamsville, New York 14221. Members of the Class who have news to share with their classmates are welcome to write directly to the Alumni Office, 74 Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

1919

The Class extends its deepest sympathy to Mary and the family of our "Jim" Hanley whom God called to Himself on August 30. Jim was the retired Superintendent of the Providence Public Schools System and one of the most active and loyal members of the class and the Alumni . . . Fr. "Joe" Busam, SJ, who as a scholastic taught our "pre-med" section, is on the faculty of Holy Cross . . . Rev. Martin Harney, SJ, is starting his forty-sixth year of teaching at the Heights . . . Class correspondent is Francis J. Roland, 10 Homewood Road, West Roxbury, MA 02132.

1920

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Earls (the Duke and Duchess) recently celebrated their third wedding anniversary. Congratulations and best wishes. In all the years, the Duke has been one of the most loyal rooters for Alma Mater. For over 50 years, he has been a very good friend to all the members of the Class. One could always find Frank present at Class Reunions. He was never absent, in fact, never tardy . . . Jeff Conway sends Jewish New Year Greetings to all the members of the Forty Thieves. He is a prominent citizen of Claremont, N.H. If you are up that way, drop in at 89 Tyler Street. The best Scotch is served . . . In Oct. I make my annual trip to Miami Beach with the famous 62 Club of Charlestown. Will bring felicitations and greetings from the class to Leo Aicardi and Ed Crowley who escape the snow and ice by establishing residence in sunny Florida . . . This summer I was a patient in a Diagnostic Hospital in the vicinity of Boston's famous Chinatown. One is delighted at the many cards received from friends and neighbors and especially the remembrances, spiritual cards and prayers from the Sisters of IMS Parish, but one wonders at the absence of greetings from the organizations to which he has contributed time and money . . . Don't forget the BC Fund, the Annual Drive is now in process . . . Class correspondent is Robert E. Pyne, 29 Presley St., Malden, MA 02148.

1922

When men have labored unselfishly in the Vineyard of the Lord for 45 years and have been as wonderful in their accomplishments as have Monsignor Cornelius Sherlock, Leonard McMahon, and William Long and Fr. John Connors of our class, all classmates wish them "ad multos annos" now that they have retired. These four men are among the newly-retired clergy of the diocese. Still in that vineyard are Fr. Thomas Herlihy, SJ, at BC, while Fr. Thomas Ray is still more than active with the Maryknoll Fathers. Bishop Thomas Riley, vicar general and pastor in Cambridge, has been given additional duties as successor of the late Bishop Jeremiah Minihan as Regional Bishop of the north region. We are proud of these great men

as we were of Father Joseph Bracken who passed away in August . . . Seen regularly at the football games were Msgr. Doyle, Arthur Mullin, and George Keefe, who seldom miss a game . . . News of the class is thin — Why not call and share your secrets? We are interested in you and your family . . . The 55th anniversary of the class of 1918, BCHS, was held at the Hotel Lenox on November 7. We had a great evening, and several '22 men attended . . . I have had two pleasant visits with Bunny Farrell at the Newton Convalescent Center in West Newton recently. He's the same spellbinder and would be happy to see or hear from classmates, especially now since he has suffered amputation of both legs and seldom is able to leave the center . . . Don't forget the Varsity Club and Scanlon Award dinner on Sunday, January 27, 1974. We'll have a table. Let's fill it . . . Class correspondent is Nathaniel J. Hasenfus, 15 Kirk St., W. Roxbury, MA 02132.

1923

Sorry to start out on a sad note — Myles Finnegan passed away on July 8th after a short illness. He had received his Golden Eagle and was pleased to be remembered. The sympathy of the Class is extended to his family . . . The sympathy of the Class is extended to Owen Gallagher on the recent death of his wife, Emily. Owen is at the Bayhaven Nursing Home, 39 Coffey St., Dorchester. How about dropping him a card . . . William Duffy has been elected Archdiocesan President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the current year . . . Tom Eccles entertained the Rev. James F. Morgan, S.J., a cousin of his, who is stationed at St. Joseph's University of Beirut this summer . . . Ed Fogarty retired from the Boston School System and is living in Scituate . . . Son, Richard, with the management end of Shaeffer Brewing Co. and Edward with management of Playtex Corporation . . . Tony Mauro was very disappointed he could not attend the meeting of our 50th celebration due to the fact he was hospitalized at the time . . . Fr. Norbert McInnis has been vacationing in Florida . . . Frank Hickey was unable to be with us for our big days as he and his wife were touring Europe . . . Charlie Wyatt celebrated his 75th birthday recently. He has 17 grandchildren and three

great grandchildren . . . A few of the classmates had not received their Golden Eagles — If there is anyone who has not received his, will you please contact me, and also scare up some news for me . . . Class correspondent is Mrs. Francis L. Ford, 9 McKone St., Dorchester, MA. 282-2879.

1925

Our Fiftieth Reunion was discussed by 12 of us at Alumni Hall, October 18. The second discussion, open to all, was held on November 7. All will be notified of plans. Approximately 72 now left . . . President of the International Mission Radio Assn, Syl Connolly, still uses the license, W1MD, which he got while at BC High 50 odd years ago . . . For his wonderful work, despite all restrictions on space, should record operations while he stays close to dear Alice, who is legally blind. Made many calls for worried relatives of Managua earthquake, also for medicine, etc. Enjoys arranging for adoptions from Bogota, Col. for Florence Crittenden League of Lowell, also weekly schedules for Maryknollers in Bolivia, Yucatan, also calls for Protestant missionaries in Guayaquil, Equador, San Jose, Costa Rica, and for Baptist Hospitals in Paraguay, among others . . . Helps our Jewish brethren contact children away at college . . . Frank Mooney and Frank Kelly, both retired and remarried, play a darn good game of golf as I can testify . . . Jim King, retired, So. Yarmouth, with Maurine, in their just-purchased condominium, will spend November thru April at Delray Beach, Florida . . . J. P. Sullivan's widow, Marjorie, lives in Wellesley Hills. J. P., Jr. was made an Associate Justice of the Mass. Superior Court in April . . . Phil Cleary takes care of some old clients but otherwise is retired, living in West Roxbury . . . His son Phil, AB, Magna Cum, from BC, '69, has MA, Harvard '71, and 1½ years to go for Ph.D. in Latin and Greek . . . Three cheers! Fr. Bill Killion is in residence at Most Precious Blood Rectory, Hyde Park . . . Class correspondent is Joseph L. Tribble, 110 Bay Ridge Lane, Duxbury, MA 02332.

1924

Daniel J. Lynch, Esq., retired in June as Clerk of Boston Municipal Court,

Varsity Club Corner

The Varsity Club proudly presented its Hall of Fame for 1973 on Saturday, October 6, selecting seven men representing five sports. Men chosen represented classes beginning with 1909 in the person of Rev. Msgr. Bernard S. O'Kane, who like Luke Urban, captained three teams. Msgr. O'Kane, greatest BC athlete of his day, captained baseball, track and basketball. Football was represented by two who are still active in NFL football, Jack Concannon and Ernie Stautner. Two present coaches Bill Gilligan and Bernie Burke represented track and hockey. Dr. Andy Spognardi, who left the Red Sox to enter medical school is the baseball player honored, and the clever hoopster, Chuck Chevalier, completes the list. The football program for the Navy game gives the entire story of the BC achievements of this wonderful septet and the story of their selection. All interested friends of BC athletics are invited to send nominations for future years to the President before January 15. All will be considered . . . The 35th Varsity Club Football Dinner will be held at Roberts Center on Sunday, January 27, 1974. Chairman will again be Edward McDonald, '42, and Master of Ceremonies will be Connie Jameson, '42 Varsity Club member, actor, educator, and radio and TV personality par excellence. Please support this dinner, each year so important to BC's athletic progress.

Criminal Division, and is now in private practice. Daniel A. Lynch, Esq., continues very actively at his Park Square Law Offices . . . Regret to report that Tom Silvia of Cohasset died September 16. Tom conducted a lumber business there . . . John Mason passed away in Wellesley; John had been owner of a wholesale-retail florist business prior to retirement . . . Francis Carroll, retired science teacher at Boston Latin School died October 2, 1973 . . . Our deepest sympathy is extended to their bereaved families. We shall miss them. May they rest in peace! . . . Lester Callahan's son, Thomas, is a student at New England School of Law. Tom is a BC graduate, '70 . . . Remember that our Golden

anniversary year starts next July 1st . . .
Let us hear from you soon . . . Class
correspondent is Philip J. Callan, 57
Freeman St., Auburndale, MA.

1926

Judge Bill Considine and wife, Rose, were on the Cape in late summer and we "reunited" with Doc Gorman and his Estelle. At the Temple game met only the Doc, Murray Regan and Frank Colbert; at the Navy game, Arthur Murray also appeared. The team sure looked great that day . . . Chet Arnold, up from his Stuart, Fla. home to visit pal Joe Beecher, met with the Dan Heals and the Gormans. I was playing golf and missed him . . . The Cape Cod BC Club sponsored a full bus trip, tailgating and all, was more fun than the game . . . We're having a dinner here in November; there are now over 100 members and it's growing . . . John Dooley has sold his home in Fairway Acres, Westwood and has bought a new condominium in Bridgewater, along with a new winter home in Venice, Florida . . . Frank Russell is in fine shape as far as we know . . . How are the rest of you? . . . Class correspondent is Bill Cunningham, Two Captain Percival Road, So. Yarmouth, MA 02664.

1927

Rev. William R. Hodgkinson, retired pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church of Hopkinton, died last July. Fr. Hodgkinson, a native of Hyde Park, was ordained in 1931 . . . Msgr. Joseph W. Sullivan celebrated the funeral Mass of his brother, Timothy Sullivan of Milton, last August. Mr. Sullivan was an alumnus of Boston College and widely travelled supporter of the Eagle Athletic Teams . . . Rev. James F. Normile has resigned as Parish Priest of St. Polycarp Parish, Somerville. Father Jim spent many fruitful years in his career of U.S. Army Chaplain . . . Tom O'Keefe and Jack Buckley enjoy golfing on various courses south of Boston with other retired teachers of the Boston School System . . . Joe McKenney took part in the bank executives convention held last September in the White Mountains . . . Bill Ohrenberger, looking fit and youthful, took in the BC-Pitt Football game. Bill keeps in shape touring the lush fairways of Hatherly G.C., Scituate

. . . We ask our classmates to remember the following occasions for class gatherings: the annual alumni Laetare Sunday Communion Breakfast and our own annual Memorial Mass in June for deceased class members . . . Class correspondent is John J. Buckley, 103 Williams Ave., Hyde Park, MA 02136.

1928

Michael Gilarde has gained another well-merited distinction. He has been appointed Minister Extraordinary for St. Gabriel's parish in Brighton. Congratulations from all of us, Mike . . . John McDevitt has been elected to his eleventh term as Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus . . . Ken Minihan, I hear, has become a legal resident of Florida where he and Peg have a retirement home in Fort Lauderdale . . . Jack Ryder visited one of his favorite cities recently, San Francisco. Hope he had a chance to visit with Henry Ballem and Ed Healy, long-time Bay Area residents . . . John Barrett, the pride of Norwood and the Boston School Dept., died rather suddenly, in early September. Please remember John in your prayers . . . Dan Driscoll, Charlie Driscoll, Ray Connolly, Jim Duffy, Gene Plociennik, Mike Gilarde, Herb Stokinger and your correspondent held an informal reunion between the halves of the most satisfying BC-Navy football game. Mal McCloud, as he has been for many years, is the public address announcer for the home football game . . . Gene Plociennik and Kay, Ed O'Brien and Mary, Dan Driscoll and Helen, Jack Buckley and Charlotte, all members of the wedding party, were on hand to help Fran and me celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary in late August . . . Class correspondent is Maurice J. Downey, 15 Dell Ave., Hyde Park, MA 02136.

1929

We sorrowfully announce the deaths of two more of our classmates: Frank Weafer, longtime science teacher at Winchester High, around the first of the year and Dave Dillon recently. Please remember them in your prayers . . . On October 27, Fathers Leo O'Keefe, Charles Glennon, Frank Harkins, Joe Mahoney and Leo Shea, Jr., MM, concelebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the

Mass, for our departed brothers and the families of classmates in St. Mary's Chapel. Fr. Leo gave a great homily. Lunch was in the Faculty Dining Room. Ed Murray ran the event with Fr. Leo. Ed passed on this information from respondents . . . Lou Fahey is semi-retired in Rutland, Vermont . . . Jack Kennedy wrote from 121 SW 8th Place, Boynton Beach Community, Fla. 33435 and Frank P. Walsh from 2251, Pueblo Lane, Sarasota, Fla. 33581 . . . Rita O'Connell (Mrs. Thos. L.) is residing in W. Harwich . . . Alice and Henry Keenan, retired from the Santa Ana, CA schools, wrote that their son, Dr. Paul has a residency in Ophthalmology at Case Western Univ. Hospitals and four children . . . At our May dinner, President Paul Markey appointed these '29ers to our 45th Anniversary Activities Committees: Central Committee: Jim Regan, Chairman. Members Bob Buck, Bill LaFay, Al Taylor . . . Dinner Committee: Al Monahan, Chairman. Members John Landrigan, A. Barry Dolan. Concelebrated Mass and Lunch: Ed Murray, Chairman. Member Leo Shea. Golf Msgr., Joe Mahoney and Paul Donovan, Co-Chairmen . . . Tracers – Unknown Addresses: Joe Cavanaugh, Chairman; Members Bob Hughes and Pat Hurley . . . Class correspondent is Leo Shea, 18 Lombard Lane, Sudbury, MA 01776.

1930

Dr. and Mrs. James Carolan, Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Haverty, Redmond Hoban, Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Neill and Mr. and Mrs. William Tobin of Arlington, Va., attended the Boston College Alumni Association reception for McElroy Associates at Roberts Center before the BC-Temple Game . . . Enjoying the Boston College Alumni Association Football tour to Miami Beach for the Boston College-Univ. of Miami Game were. Mr. and Mrs. William Mulcahy and Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrington joined the tour at the Eden Roc Hotel at Miami Beach after driving from New Port Richie, Fla., where they have retired . . . Bill Tobin of Arlington, Va. has retired from the U.S. Postal Service . . . Mr. and Mrs. Al McCarthy toured Scotland and Ireland on their summer vacation . . . John Ridge of Chelsea passed away in September. The sincere sympathy of his classmates

is extended to John's family. John was superintendent of Chelsea Schools . . . Class correspondent is John F. Dwyer, 165 Blue Hills Parkway, Milton, MA 02187.

1931

Dr. Frank J. Abate died in August. He practiced medicine in Plymouth for many years. After graduating from Tufts Medical School, he served his internship at Quincy City Hospital. He was a veteran physician for the Plymouth Board of Health. He leaves his wife, Eunice, two daughters, a brother and a sister; also, four grandchildren . . . Charlie Nolan died in July. He received his master's degree from the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. He was an instructor at Columbia University and a long-time official of the State Dept. He was Consul General in Seville, Spain from 1965-1969 . . . Charlie Gallagher and his wife, Anne, are holidaying in England, where they are visiting their daughter who is living and working in London . . . Class correspondent is Richard H. Fitzpatrick, 15 Hathaway Rd., Lexington, MA 02173.

1933

While Bucky Warren was celebrating his 40th with us in June, his daughter Marilyn was celebrating her 10th, accompanied by her husband, Dr. William Pare, formerly Professor at the Heights and now engaged in psychological research for the government at Perry Point, MD. General and Mrs. John Dobbin came the second-longest distance to our 40th, from the scene of agricultural operations in Winter Park, FLA. Since John's retirement, they have traveled widely in Europe. Bob Graney came the longest distance: all the way from Turkey. Ken and Sue Kelley are back in Hanover, since the late 1960's. Since leaving AID, Ken has carved out a new and successful career in insurance . . . Busy with welfare problems is Francis X. Mulligan, Supervisor of Social Services in Boston. John Patterson, already retired from the State Department is now enjoying a sabbatical from his professorial duties at Stonehill College, and a possible book is in the offering . . . Dr. John Thompson has been an internist with the VA in Boston since 1947, refuses to retire, and still quotes Greek with the correct

accents and breathings! If ever you get in trouble in Quincy, see Dinny Ryan, who is Clerk of Court . . . Bill Ryan is now practicing law in Milton . . . In the teaching field are Bill Reagan, of the Cambridge School Dept., whose sons Bill and Bob are BC Grads; John O'Brien is Headmaster of Dorchester High, who also has two children BC Grads: John and Katherine; and Dick McGivern is teaching in Boston. If you ever need information on Labor Union Relations, involving the Edison Electric Co., why not get sympathetic understanding by contacting John J. Connelley, of Salem, legal advisor and Manager of Union Relations. He'll steer you in the right! Planning to retire? If so, contact John F. Mahoney and Len Carr, who seem to have solved the problem successfully. Ed Roach, retired from Wynadette, in Baltimore, is still selling to the metal finishing industry in that area. He plans to retire, this year, to a home he is building on Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis. Has a son in the FBI, a daughter in nursing, and has spent over two years as a Minister of the Eucharist in the Baltimore Archdiocese. Charlie Quinn is most busy, being active with the Red Cross Blood Donations, the BC

"Tower Club", the American College of Chartered Life Underwriters and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company . . . If ever you drive thru Arlington, but don't feel well, contact Dr. Dave Casey, who will take good care of you. If you need a princess phone, contact Bill Baker of Braintree, who knows all the ins and outs of the phone company . . . Dick Monahan is quite the town father in Chelmsford. He is on the Board of Assessors, and Housing Authority, in addition to his regular work as technical editor for Raytheon in Andover . . . Class correspondent is Fr. William Bouvier, SJ, 45 Cooper St., Boston, MA 02113.

1936

Charlie Marso of Natick and Hopkinton and one of BC's most famous pitchers died in September. He had retired from his teaching position at Natick High School one year ago. The sympathy of the class is extended to his wife and family . . . Frank Mahoney of Framingham is recovering from a fractured foot (suffered in exasperation of a few BC football games?). George White is



Wouldn't it be grand

Do you have a piano in your living or family room that is not being used anymore or perhaps just doesn't fit in your new apartment — one that you would actually like to give away? Many people do.

There are not enough pianos at Boston College to meet the needs of students who, in ever increasing numbers, wish to practice, study, perform and compose on that well-tempered instrument.

If you live in the Boston area and have a piano in good condition (minimal work needed) and you would like to start a young Horowitz or encourage some struggling Van Cliburn, please drop a note to Renee Rubin ('74), Office of Student Activities, Boston College, Chestnut Hill 02167.

teaching and head of the Business Dept. at Wareham High School . . . Fred Garrity and family vacationed in California this past summer and while there visited with John Roche and his family — John, previously from Milford, operates a very successful paint business, in Pasadena. Monsignor Jim Keating was recently honored at a special luncheon of the Fire Prevention Council, Inc. for his work as Fire Chaplain of the Boston Fire Dept. since 1969. He was cited for outstanding work including rescue efforts and administering last rites at the Hotel Vendome fire. Fr. Jim is also Vice-Rector of St. Sebastian's Country Day School . . . A reminder — fill out Steve Hart's questionnaire, and Steve asks that you pardon his Southern accent in his last letter . . . Class correspondent is J. P. Keating, 24 High St., Natick, MA.

1939

Al Branca added distinction to the Class by his deserved receipt of the McKenney Award . . . 45 classmates attended the stag dinner beginning our 35th anniversary . . . On the University faculty: Paul Devlin, Bill Flynn, Frank McDermott, Paul Banks, John D. Donovan . . . Larry and Ann (Corboy) Fitzgerald live in Wakefield where Larry practices law. Larry has also served on the School Committee . . . Larry and Rita (McNamara) Fitzpatrick live in Salem. Larry has retired as Salem Superintendent of Schools, and is with the State Department of Education. Larry also retired from the Air Force Reserve with the rank of full colonel . . . Doctor Fred McCready practices surgery in Worcester . . . Fred and Julie (Lyons) have five children. Gayle is married, Mary and Sheila are in college, Fred is at Tufts Dental, Kate and Anne are in High School . . . Dr. Frank Straccia lives in Arlington and practices psychiatry. The past year has been a sad one for Frank and Ella (Ancella). Their daughter, Mary Ellen, '72 passed away five months after her marriage to classmate Gregory Sees. Frank and Ella have a son, Joseph, in Arlington High. John J. Kelley lives in Ambler, Pennsylvania. Jack heads wholesale distribution for RCA Whirlpool and Armstrong Flooring . . . He is Vice Chairman of the Advisory Committee, REC, and serves on his local Catholic Charities . . . Jack and Elizabeth (McCarthy) have three children: Jack,

Jr. (Villanova) Robert (Univ. of Pennsylvania), Richard (Princeton) . . . Charlie Murphy lives in LeMoyne, Pennsylvania and is the Executive Vice President of a department store. Charlie and his wife have three children: Charles, Jr. (BC), Nancy (Newton College), Brian in high school . . . Jim McGuire lives in Evanston Illinois, and is senior vice president of Canteen Corp. Jim and Audrey (Costello) have two children: Carol is married, and Jim is in college . . . Still in the Heights: Fathers John O'Callaghan, John McCarthy . . . Class correspondent is Frederick C. Norton, 29 Berry St., Framingham, MA.

1941

The sympathy of the Class is extended to Most Rev. Joseph F. Maguire, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston, upon the recent passing of his mother, Grace F. (Wenger), beloved wife of Joseph T. Maguire, of Canton, formerly of Brighton. Sincere condolences of the class are offered to the family of the deceased . . . Condolences of the class are extended to the family of James Wall, MD of Lynn, who died on May 14, 1973 . . . Congratulations to Tom Galligan, president of Boston Edison; he received an honorary degree from Suffolk University last June . . . Patrick Doyle, MD, a longstanding surgeon of repute, is now affiliated with Westinghouse Electric Corporation, in Washington, DC, where his services will be invaluable . . . Frank J. O'Brien and his lovely wife, the former Frances Kwasniewski, just celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary. Frank, who has his Masters Degree in Social Work from BC, is employed in the field of social work administration, and his wife is a registered nurse . . . Tom Mullen of Cambridge has lengthy service as Administrative Assistant to the Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr., Majority Leader in the House of Representatives, Washington, DC . . . On hand for the Boston College-Miami Football Game were the following: Lou Magri, Bill Maguire, Nick Sottile, Fran Bellew, Dave Merrick, Frank Blouin and Jack Beatty, former Mayor of Bal Harbour, FLA, who invited the group to his lovely home . . . And for memory's sake (reminiscing with Frank Galvani, member of the Sugar Bowl Team): Our graduating class probably sent more players to the pro

ranks from one class than any other college in the history of football. (We did have a super All-American Team) and probably no other college team in the East has had so many of its players remembered for so long . . . May God continue to bless them . . . Class correspondent is Edward J. Burke, 20 Ravenswood Road, Waltham, MA 02154.

1942

The sympathies of the Class are hereby extended to Mary E. Savage on the recent death of her husband, Charlie. We, his classmates, join her, their five sons and one daughter in mourning their great loss. At the time of his death, Charlie was a faculty member at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. His book, "Sons of the Machine," is soon to be published by the Harvard University Press . . . The Memorial Mass for other deceased members of our Class was celebrated by Frank Nicholson, SJ, at St. Mary's Chapel on October 28th and was well attended. Space does not permit inclusion of the names of everyone present. Suffice it to say that Dick Callahan drove in from New York City, Frank Mahoney served as Lector, and, the Bob Muses invited and welcomed all back to their lovely home on Chestnut Hill Avenue for coffee after Mass. Among those who accepted were Frank McCue, Dick Keating, Ned Martin and Frank Cronin. The Mass was well appreciated by the families of our deceased classmates . . . Congratulations: (1) Ray Chaisson on his election to the BC Athletic Hall of Fame. The honor was most deserved and not too soon in coming. (2) Ed McGrath, Captain U.S. Navy, who was recently decorated with the Legion of Merit. The citation stated "by superb tact and diplomacy he achieved success in missions of high significance involving liaison with NATO governments at the ministry level." Ed is soon to become the Editor in Chief of the *European Stars and Stripes*. (3) to Ed McDonald for his appointment as Chairman of this year's Varsity Club Dinner. All reports received by your correspondent emphasize that, as we who know him would expect, this year's Dinner, under Ed's guidance and direction, was the most successful ever in the history of the Varsity Club . . . Class correspondent is Ernest J. Handy, 215 La Grange St., West Roxbury, MA.

1943

The condolences of the class are extended to the family of Joe Murphy who died Sept. 21, following an 18 year battle with polio. In attendance at the funeral were Wally Boudreau, Joeinneen, Joe Hurley, Tom Murray, Johnogue, Tom Kennedy . . . Father Bill Joyce is now pastor at St. Patrick's in South Groveland; it takes a bit longer for him to get to the games, but he can be seen at most every home game . . . Tom (CBA) Connolly is operator services supervisor for NET&T in Boston . . . Dr. Lou Alfano really comes across on TV! . . . Ed Divver is still on the travel circuit for Polaroid, recently returning from South America and soon heading for Europe (again!) . . . Class correspondent is Tom Murray, 14 Churchill Road, W. Roxbury, MA.

1944

Back again from the Class of 1944. As you all know, our class will celebrate its 30th anniversary in the coming year. The Committee made up of Tim Spatola, Mike Gargan, Chris Flynn, Si Faherty, Joe Delaney, Ed Thomas, Ed Boyle, Don White and Msgr. Billy Glynn has met to try to start the ball rolling. You have all received a letter by this time, I hope, indicating the first meeting which is for October 29 and the first social which is November 30 with President Rev. J. Donald Monan, SJ . . . Just a couple of notes as we pass by: Ed Thomas has become President of Senor Pizza; Frank Gallagher is now Pastor at St. James Church, Medford; Si Faherty is now with Electrolux Corp. in Quincy; Ed Doherty was named Coach of the year for 1972; Billy Quinn is also a coach; Don White is Dean of the Graduate School at BC and is an active member of our committee; and we have received great assistance from Bill Gerson of Alumni and Joe Kelly from the Development Office . . . Ted Bernhardt's son, Ted, is now a sophomore in the School of Management . . . We regret to announce the loss of the sister of Msgr. de Alves in October . . . Leo Wilson and John O'Kane have both volunteered to be with us on October 29, plus others, I'm sure . . . If you have any more news, please let us know . . . Class correspondent is Chris Flynn, 31 Cape Cod Lane, Milton, MA.

1948

Our 25th passed expeditiously. Did you know that in 1948 the Boston tax rate hit an all-time high — \$53.40 a thousand; the MTA deficit skyrocketed to nine million . . . parking meters came to the Hub to consume nickels. New York subways went from a nickel to a dime . . . and Harry Truman provided one of the major political surprises in America, a 10-1 underdog, won election to the presidency. A sweet note however, "Buttons and Bows" won as best song. Missing classmates found, thanks to Paul Morin . . . Dick King with Navy Underwater Sound Lab, Newport and enjoying a new home in Middletown, R.I.; Joe Twomey, employed by Lockheed and living in Los Altos, Calif. Bob Redding has two at BC and lives in Lowell; Mae Campbell, (Mrs. Joseph Sheehan) lives in Marshfield. Bill Pyne organic chemist with Diamond Shamrock Corp. in Ohio; Milton Fingerman, biologist and teacher, New Orleans, La.; Joe Martins chemist with Monsanto, Springfield, Mass. Joe and his lovely wife took active part dining and dancing Jubilarian week. Frank Akstin with Horlan Merchandise in Worcester; Frank Duffin, FBI in Miami, Florida. Frank's days at BC high will bring remembrances of Father Leo and Father Keane, S.J. who celebrated their Golden Jubilee this past March. Walt Mordawski with Combustion Engineering, Wallingford, Conn. John Riley with Towel Paper in Costa Mesa, California, pledged a McElroy in the name of our late classmate Howard Chisholm, R.I.P. John C. Callahan Industrial Engineer at Troy, N.H. John's family number 15, oldest 32, youngest five. We missed Al Kasuba, who visited on his way through Westwood. Class correspondent is V. Paul Riordan, 40 Hillcrest Place, Westwood, MA 02090.

1949

These notes are being written less than 24 hours after returning from a most successful twenty-fifth year reunion at the Sonesta in Bermuda. It would be impossible to relate all the wonderful experiences of this reunion, but if you meet any classmates who attended, I'm sure you'll get a glowing report. Full credit should be given to Peter Rogerson and his Social Committee for the many hours of planning that made the trip so successful . . . Before these notes reach

you, you will have received a communication from Bill Harney outlining events for the rest of the twenty-fifth year. We are especially in need of more dues to fulfill our ambition to publish a twenty-fifth year Class Directory. Over 80 classmates have paid their dues so far . . . To those who live a distance from the Boston area, it is hoped that you are planning to return to BC in May for one of the biggest twenty-fifth year reunions ever held at the College. More specifics on this will follow in future mailings . . . The sympathy of the class is extended to Garrett Cullen on the untimely death of his son. Please remember the Cullen family in your prayers . . . Class correspondent is John T. Prince. 64 Donnybrook Rd., Brighton, MA 02135.

1950

Please note below the name and address of your new class correspondent. I invite all my old classmates to get in touch with me and let me know where you are and how you're doing. I guarantee that all communications will be acknowledged. As you may recall, our class was composed partly of World War II Vets and partly of high school graduates of 1946. If I am not mistaken, our class was the largest ever to graduate from BC up to that time and this record was not broken until around 1960. So with such a large representation this space should be as large as that of any class . . . It doesn't seem possible but our 25th anniversary will be coming up in a couple of years . . . Your correspondent is employed by the Foxboro Company (MASS) working on software design and documentation. Jim Sweeney also works there in the same department. Jim is married and has 3 daughters. He received his master's in Math-Physics in 1959 from Northeastern University . . . I talked to my old buddy, Bill Croke the other day. He is Vice President of Bond Bros. Inc., an Everett contracting firm. Bill is married and is the father of 5 children . . . Read in the *Alumni Observer* that Joe Gallagher is chairman of the Publications and Communications Standing Committee of the Alumni Board of Directors . . . We were shocked and saddened to hear of the passing of Jack Lovett in 1970. Our deepest sympathy to his family . . . Class correspondent is Walter Curley, 16 Border Road, Natick, MA 01760.

1955

The Board of Directors of American Science and Engineering, Inc., elected Edward J. Koehan Vice President for Finance in addition to his duties as Treasurer of the Corporation. A native of Somerville, Ed now resides in South Acton with his wife Judy and their three children. Class correspondent is Marie J. Kelleher, 12 Tappen St., Melrose, MA 02176.

1956

Ken Coffey was recently promoted to the position of Manager, Electrical Products of Kendall Company's Polyken Division. Prior to his recent promotion, Ken has served as Eastern District Sales Manager at Kendall. He and his wife Carole and their two children live in Norwood . . . Frank X. Goslin who resides in King of Prussia, PA, was recently appointed Technical Sales Representative for the Paper Chemicals Department, Nopco Chemical Division, of the Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company of Morristown, NJ . . . Donald Brack is in Public Relations with ITEK . . . Bernie Hill is once again residing in Texas and has either obtained or is about to obtain his Doctorate in Computer Sciences. He also continues to work on a consultant basis with Honeywell and is authoring an instructional textbook on computer sciences . . . Jack Brady who lives in Chelmsford with his wife, Ann, and five children is the head of Department for Science Studies in the Wayland School System . . . Jim Pender is the Chief Coordinator for Mathematics instruction in the Westwood School System and he and his wife, Virginia make their home in Walpole with their three children . . . Fr. Mark Hannon continues to serve the spiritual needs of the brethren at St. Edward's Parish in Medfield and is also a member of the Personnel Board for priests of the Boston Archdiocese . . . Class correspondent is Ralph C. Good, Jr., 481 Main St., Medfield, MA 02052.

1957

Bill McCann, MD has opened a practice in Bronxville, NY after a stint in teaching at Mount Sinai Hospital . . . Congratulations to Charlie Fox, the new president of the Francis Ouimet Scholarship Fund. He is the first "graduate" to be so named

. . . Best wishes to recently married Mary Lou McHale Long. She and her husband, Bill, are living in Geneva, NY, where Bill is a dentist.

1959

Frank Martin is now with Dyna Tech in Burlington, MA . . . Jack Canavan is an account executive with Merrill, Lynch in their Boston Copley Square Office . . . Bill Connell is back in town and was elected as director of Ogden Corp. Bill is the youngest man elected a director of Ogden Corp (one billion in sales) . . . Jack Wiseman was named as a director, of Hillside Cambridge COOP in Medford. Jack was also elected secretary of the Alumni Association . . . Al Greeberg is planning a tennis complex on Route 1 in Danvers . . . Bill Appleyard opened a Law-CPA Office in Malden . . . Dennis Minihane, John O'Connor, Jack Wiseman, Bill York, Tom Kenny, Frank Scimore, Bill Appleyard, and Jack Canavan were seen at a gathering of McElroy Associates prior to the Temple Game . . . Class correspondent is Jack Canavan, 12 Harvest Lane, Hingham, MA.

1960

Jim and Terry Drummey announce the birth of their sixth child and third daughter, Mary Kathleen. Jim is still News Editor of the *Review of the News*, a weekly magazine, and is also active in religious education. He is co-author of the recently published textbook, *Catholicism and Reason*, a study of the creed for high schoolers and adults. Robert J. Villiard has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor at Dean Junior College. He is married, the father of one daughter, and resides in Franklin, Massachusetts. Real Roy announces the birth of his fourth child and first daughter, Stacey. His company, Romac Industries, has acquired a controlling interest in Frielich Leather Company of Haverhill and changed its name to Ward Hill Industries. Joe and Donna Steinkrauss announce the birth of their sixth child and third son, Kurt. Joe is now the legal counsel for Converse Rubber Company as of last March. Ed Locke has been appointed senior loan analyst for Investors Mortgage Financial Service. He is a resident of Hingham. Jim Tonra has moved into new and larger quarters in Needham. Jim Hayes is a

manager of a large Merrill Lynch office in Coral Gables, Florida. Class correspondent is Joseph R. Carty, 57 Mai Street, Norwell, MA 02061.

1962

Hugh Mahoney is living near Rochester, New York with his wife, Wilma Ann, and their three children. Hugh is purchasing manager of R.P. French Company and is active in BC Alumni Affairs in upstate New York . . . Clem Kacergis and his wife Marilyn (School of Ed '63) and two children are living in Dedham. Clem teaches at Dedham Junior High School and during the summer is the skipper of the deep sea fishing boat "Yankee", out of Saquetucket Harbor in Harwichport . . . Dick Kelly is a Major in the US Army Finance Corp. in Europe. He and his wife Elizabeth Ann, are now living in Germany. Dick has been in the Army since graduation and served two tours in Vietnam . . . John Koza and his wife, Karen, are living in Millis with their three daughters. John is an Administrative Service Manager with FMR Service Corp. in Boston . . . Jim O'Connel was recently named director of Audit Services at New England Mutual Life. Jim, a CPA, lives with his wife, Joan in Weymouth, with their two daughters. Prior to joining New England Life, Jim was an audit supervisor for Coopers and Lybrand . . . John Harris and his wife, Polly, and their three sons and daughter are living in Reading. John is Controller of Miller and Seddon in Cambridge . . . A special congratulations goes out to Jean-Marie Egan Cull on being selected by the BC Alumni as one of the Outstanding young women in America . . . Don't forget the class luncheon on the First Friday of the Month at the "99" on Devonshire St. — Third floor. We would like to hear from members of the Class . . . Class correspondents are Paul T. Norton, 15 Howitt Rd., West Roxbury, MA and John H. MacKinnon, 3 Hitching Post Lane, Hingham, MA 02043.

1963

Paul Malloy is a bureau chief, IRS economic controls . . . Wayne Budd is a State Street Attorney as well as Mass. Civil Service Commissioner . . . Vincent Martin is Vice President of a Southern California Bank Holding Company . . . John Cody resides in Stoughton, MA and

works in computers at New England Merchants National Bank . . . Fred Bent, Esq, is associated with an affiliate of the Boston Company . . . Bill Koughan is Assistant Vice President at Lawrence General Hospital. Bill, his wife, Gail, and two sons live in Methuen . . . John McCormack, his wife, Cindy, and their five children live in Bedford. John is Executive Vice President of the Waltham Hospital . . . Frank L. Burke, CPA is living in Westwood, MA . . . Ed Gurry is now a professor at Bently College in Waltham, MA . . . Class correspondent is Ed Gurry, 51 Mark Terrace, Randolph, MA 02368.

1964

Many people have responded to our questionnaire and we are looking forward to including everyone in our anniversary year class notes. (We do have a problem working within the meager space so niggardly provided for us.) . . . Remember Alumni Weekend is May 17-19. More Information about our plans for that weekend will be mailed to you . . . Dr. Joseph deNatale was married in December to Rose-Margaret Miller of Providence, RI. Joe is a senior assistant resident in surgery at Boston City Hospital. They have made their home in Belmont . . . Kevin Meehan is with US Department of Labor in Boston and is working on his MBA at Babson . . . Gil Lavoie is with the Army in Heidelberg, Germany . . . Elda Carnevale Dwyer reports the birth of a second child, Alison Kathleen joining her four-year old brother Stephen . . . Dick O'Hay is a partner in a CPA firm in Easton . . . Sandra Gordon is living in Jedda, MI . . . Joe Schlichte is with Ford Motor and lives in Westland, MI. He and wife, Joan have two girls . . . Mary Seidel is teaching at BC . . . Bart Connelly and his wife are living in Rocky River, Ohio. They have two boys and two girls . . . Peter Savage is with the Nat'l Institute of Health in Phoenix, Arizona . . . John Bormolini is with Mountain Bell Tel in Denver. He and Anne have two boys. John has begun to represent the BC Alumni of the Denver area . . . Bill Bennett sent a great note from Berkeley Heights, NJ. Tells us that Jim Bambrech and wife Janet (Penny) are on their way to Holland, courtesy of employer, Sea Land Services. He will manage operations. A farewell party included Dick and Kathy Doyle. Dick just finished NY Law

. . . Class correspondent is Jack Cronin, 14 Westview Terrace, Woburn, MA 01801.

1965

Doug and Judy LaBrecque have a new daughter, Elizabeth Claire, a sister for Mary. Doug is at the Public Health Hospital in Baltimore. Jim and Sarah Ann Mahoney are living in their new home in Needham with Jimmy, Christi and Sarah. Jim is a fund manager with Keystone. Frank Hassey is in Brazil doing a study for State Street Bank. His wife, Kathy, will join him for a month there. Neal and Patricia (McNulty) Harte have a son, Sean, born in May. Neal has opened his own CPA practice in the Boston area. Roberta DeGrinney became Mrs. Albert Cernota in April. She and Al are living in Nashua. Bill and Mary (Kingsbury) Doller welcomed a son, Jonathan in August. Jim and Kathy (McVarish) Sullivan, Michael and Tricia welcomed a new member, Sean, in April. John and Rena (Hayes) Walker announced the birth of Molly Beth in May. Neil and Eleanor (Thornton) Sullivan are living in Dover with son Billy. Neil is a lawyer for EG&G. Ed and Barbara Lonergan are living in Somerville and have two handsome sons. Ed is a lawyer with The McLaughlin Brothers, Boston. Class correspondent is Patricia McNulty Harte, 22 Leonard Circle, Medford, MA 02155.

1966

Dr. Earle Fowler, Head of the Department of Physics at Purdue University, has informed us that William F. Boyle, '66 recently received his Ph.D. there. Mr. Boyle was a physics major in the Class of 1966. Class correspondent is Thomas P. Torrisi, 90 East Haverhill St., Lawrence, MA.

1967

Larry Straw married Linda McClain in January and now is working as Associate Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity for Policy Regulation . . . Captain Paula Edmonds Hollifield was married on June 29th to husband Bill, an attorney for the Dept. of Justice . . . Jack Butler and wife Cathy have discovered Austin, Texas and love it. Cathy was expecting their first in May . . . Bill White

was coaching at St. Mary's in Cambridge and now is doing same at Dennis-Yarmouth high . . . Rick Dunn is teaching at Norwood High . . . Joe and Carolyn O'Leary had a baby boy, Kevin Joseph on August 31st . . . Mike O'Neill, MD is doing his residency at City Hospital . . . Dennis Griffin, MD will be moving back to the Boston area to continue his residency in Orthopedic Surgery at New England Medical Center . . . Roger T. McCarthy was married to Janet F. Carroll of Lynn on June 23rd. They are now making their home on the North Shore. Congratulations! . . . Jim Day and his wife, Judy (Anderson, School of Ed '68) happily announce the birth last March of their third son, Matthew Laurence. The Days who recently moved into a new home in Newark, Delaware, (Jim works for DuPont in its Treasurer's Department) are anxiously looking forward to the Fall and the start of Jim's last year of Law School at Temple University in Philly . . . Class correspondents are Charles and Mary Anne Benedict, 84 Rockland Place, Newton, MA 02164.

1969

Dave Hennessey graduated from U. of Maine Law School and has passed the Mass. and Maine Bar . . . Barry Greene passed the Mass. Bar and is practicing law at 160 State St., Boston. Barry and wife, Joanne, are making their home in Stoughton . . . Your correspondent, Jim Littleton, is happy to announce my passing of the Mass. CPA exam. I am employed with Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants in Boston . . . Chris (Shea) Conway has received her master's in counseling. Chris will be working in Calvert County, Maryland as an 8th and 9th Grade Counselor. Chris and her husband, Rick Conway, are living across the D.C. line in Maryland . . . Dan O'Connor married Peg Mahoney in Dec. 1971. Dan is travelling around the world and hopes to be in Japan this Fall . . . Jim Belter received his MBA from N.Y.U. and is working for the Chemical Bank in New York City . . . Dennis Cyr is working as a Revenue Agent in the Office of International Operations in Washington, D.C. Joe Graf is working for the First Wisconsin Bank. Joe and wife, Dale, are living in Milwaukee . . . Tom Scanlon received his MBA from Wharton School. Tom and wife, Rox, are living in Glen Riddle, Pa., where Tom is employed with

his father . . . Gerry Sarrasin completed his service with the US Army and is working in Woonsocket, RI . . . Peter Gingrass completed Medical School at U. of Michigan last Spring . . . John Esposito is working as a salesman for Union Carbide . . . Ray Kuski is working as an IRS agent in the JFK building in Boston. Ray and wife, Elaine are living in Boston . . . Hope to hear from you . . . Class correspondent is Jim Littleton, 15 Purington Ave., Natick, MA 01760.

1971

Judith Ann Semer received an MA in teaching from Wesleyan University in Connecticut last June . . . Mike Franco is now the manager of the UPI news bureau in Rochester, NY. After graduation from BC Mike got a masters in Journalism from BU. He worked as a reporter on papers in Rochester and Bridgeport, Conn., before taking his present job. Mike was married to Susan Bryant last June and she is now teaching in the Rochester area. Their address is 49 West Avenue, East Rochester, NY 14445 . . . Peter Baltren was married to Mary Wallace in Springfield last August. They are living in Ware, MA where Peter is a teacher in the local high school. Mary teaches in the neighboring town of Palmer, MA. Not surprisingly Peter is involved in the school's basketball program as junior varsity coach . . . Tony Canali has been living in Denver for over a year now. He originally worked as a carpenter on a construction crew but since September has been teaching in a junior high school . . . Bill Healy is also living in Denver where he clerks for a judge during the day and attends night classes at the Univ of Denver Law School. Bill was married to Kathy Funnell in Lenexa, Kansas on Oct. 26. Jean Fallon was married to Dick Cunningham in West Roxbury last July 8th. They are now living in New York City where Jean teaches in St. Patrick's grammar school in Brooklyn while Dick attends Columbia University for a masters degree in hospital administration and business administration . . . Class correspondent is Tom Capano, 85 Ripley St., Newton Center, MA 02159.

1972

Having devoted my last article to those class members who are still students, I'll

concentrate this time upon those who can be classified as working stiff . . . Bill O'Brien has been living in Arlington, Va. and working for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the past year. He plans to enroll in graduate business school — hopefully, Harvard — next year . . . Frank Roby is also working in Washington, as a chemistry teacher and baseball coach at his alma mater, St. John's High School. He still spends summers working as an installer for the telephone company . . . Another class member who teaches at his old high school is George Delaney, a math and physics teacher at Hudson (Mass.) Catholic High. He's doing his best to conceal from his students the fact that he never took a physics course at BC! George works as a programmer for Honeywell during the summer . . . Former baseball and rugby star Bill Hagerty is working as a salesman for Proctor and Gamble in Richmond. Bill got married in April in his native Bethesda, Maryland . . . Another newlywed ex-athlete is former football player Joe Water, who lives in northern New Jersey with his bride Donna Congeni ('73) and works for the Continental Can Company . . . Former Gold Key Treasurer Rich Page is working as management trainee at the Norfolk Bank in his native Quincy, and recovering from a summer schedule which saw him work seven nights a week as an umpire and a playground supervisor in addition to his regular job . . . Class correspondent is Larry Edgar, 309 Tuck Mall, Hanover, NH 03755.

1973

Dave Bucci and Chet Gladchuck are both attending graduate school at Univ. of Mass., Amherst . . . Jeff Yates is with the Buffalo Bills . . . Paul Boudreau is teaching High School and coaching in Oxford, MA . . . John McCarthy is working on his Masters of Arts and Teaching here at BC and also works for the financial aid office . . . John Collins is at Univ. of Conn. Medical School, Farmington Campus . . . Kevin Thorley is teaching Biology . . . John D'Amico and Tom Casubon are both flying for the US Navy . . . Harry Schroeder is at BC working on an MBA and will be going on to Medical School . . . John Basile is at Medical School in France . . . Jim Herman, Doug Havens, and David

Wakefield are roommates at 50 So. Main Ave., Albany, NY . . . Jim is working at SUNY at Albany . . . Rich Leidl — UVA Law School, 111 Dobie Hall . . . Wayne Grzecki — U. of MI Law School . . . Margaret McMahon is at BC for a Masters in Education . . . And lastly our congratulations go out to Tricia Eaves and Harvey Bennett who will be married in the Spring . . . We regret to report the death on October 20, of Father "Al" Sheehan and extend our sympathies to his surviving brother and sisters. Fr. Sheehan, a priest for 45 years, was the retired Pastor of St. Paul's Church in Hingham and passed away at Regina Cleri . . . Classmate Brian Hall died of Leukemia on October 8 after a long illness. The sympathy of the Class is extended to Brian's family . . . Class correspondent is Dick Paret, 1039 Beacon St., Newton Center, MA 02159.

ALUMNI DEATHS

Philip J. Burke EC'51	Feb. 2, 1973
Charles J. Fitzgerald, Jr. '33	Mar. 8, 1973
George A. Reinhalter '38	Apr. 23, 1973
Bro. Gerald Edward O'Brien, CFX G'63	July 23, 1973
Ronald G. Fournier '71	Aug. 4, 1973
Edward F. Williams HON'56	Aug. 9, 1973
Frank J. Abate MD '31	Aug. 10, 1973
Frederick Whittaker, Jr. '45	Aug. 10, 1973
William J. Cunningham '21	Aug. 11, 1973
William D. Coughlan, Esq. L'32	Aug. 18, 1973
James M. Ward '24	Aug. 24, 1973
Edward V. Brown '39	Aug. 26, 1973
Thomas J. Cahill, SJ W'35	Aug. 26, 1973
Dr. James L. Hanley '10	Aug. 30, 1973
Hugh W. McNulty '29	Aug. 30, 1973
Francis W. Driscoll '26	Aug. 31, 1973
Robert W. Bushlow G'54	Sept. 4, 1973
Charles T. Marso '36	Sept. 10, 1973
Sr. Mary Ethna Coakley, CSJ EC'43	Sept. 14, 1973
Dr. Leonard Carmichael HON'51	Sept. 16, 1973
Thomas J. Silva '25	Sept. 16, 1973
Rt. Rev. Peter P. Touhy, STL '33	Sept. 17, 1973
John T. Burke, Esq. L'49	Sept. 18, 1973
David G. Dillon '29	Sept. 23, 1973
John J. Conlon, Jr. '37	Sept. 24, 1973
Edward C. Desmond SOM'48	
William J. Crowley SOM'60	



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Linden lane, the entrance to the BC Campus, in the 1940's.

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